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ABSTRACT

This guide is designed for Luganda (Ganda) language training of Peace Corps workers in Uganda, and reflects daily communication needs in that context. It consists of an introduction on use of the materials and a series of topical instructional units addressing specific language competencies. Each unit includes the targeted competency and a behavioral objective, text or dialogue, several grammar and vocabulary exercises, and grammar and cultural notes. Unit topics include greetings and leave-takings, introductions, food and drink, daily activities, health, friendship, home, transportation, health and parts of the body, climate and clothing, and typically difficult Luganda expressions for non-Bantu speakers. Appended materials include verb lists and topical vocabulary lists. (MSE)

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LUGANDA SELF-INSTRUCTING LEARNER'S MANUAL

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Under U.S. Peace Corps Contract

PC 294 - 1002

CHP INTERNATIONAL INC.
OCTOBER 1994

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BASIC LUGANDA SELF INSTRUCTING LEARNER'S MANUAL

Preliminaries

This manual is intended for those people who come from English speaking areas. It targets those who have no prior knowledge of Luganda, and its main objective is to aid those, who are determined and ready to take on the challenge of getting initiated in a new and unique language and culture, to accomplish an intermediate level.

There are several assumptions which must be made from the beginning.

1. Although the basic method of approach is competency based, the arrangement and presentation of specific aspects of the language is governed by the principle of a gradual movement from simple structures to more and more complex ones. This arrangement governs the choice of vocabulary, phrases and sentence structure.

2. The grammatical structures are not taught explicitly, but rather are discovered from conversational exercises. The student receives explanations on specific structures at the end of specifically difficult structures.

3. There are some cultural explanations which are aimed at making the learning of the language more realistic and easily applicable to different situations.

4. The repetitions, activities, questions and exercises are supposed to help stimulate the learners participation and genuine interest in the lessons learnt.

5. There will be some tapes which could be used with this manual.

6. The questions and exercises must be done and corrected before one proceeds to the next unit.

7. At the end of each unit, a list of vocabulary items is given. This list includes both the items used within the unit as well as other related words.

Dr. Kasalina Matovu,
Makerere University,
October 1994

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INFORMATION ON THE LUGANDA SELF INSTRUCTING LEARNERS MANUAL

The first Luganda Manual, written in 1992 by Wynnie Babirye under a Peace Corps / Makioki Language Services Contract PC 291 - 1002 was found to be a bit complex for self learning and could only be used by PCTs or Volunteers with a lot of assistance from the language trainer. After being used and tested in two training cycles (1992 & 1993) and with the current shift in Peace Corps Language Programs of encouraging trainees to take more control in their language learning and arming would be volunteers with strategies for language learning in the field, there was a need to come up with a resource manual that could be used in Training by the trainee with minimal assistance from a language trainer and carry over into the field for self-learning.

In the 1994 Uganda Pre-service Training budget, CHP International provided a budget for writing a Generic Manual in Luganda that could be used in PST and also in the field by trainees and volunteers with the above in mind, and knowing that as the Makioki Language Coordinator since 1991 for Peace Corps Uganda, I had to look further than my group of language trainers. I approached Dr. Kasalina Matovu who is a well known linguist and writer of Luganda Language Resource Manuals for Beginners at Makerere University. After a series of meetings and a lot of discussions, a draft plan for writing this manual was laid down. The following were the guiding assumptions that were initially agreed between myself and Dr. Matovu.

1. The Resource Manual will be a competency based one.

2. The manual will agree as much as possible with the curriculum used in a Pre-Service Training.

3. There will be a lot of activities, exercises and cultural explanations to create interest and, stimulate learning.

4. The manual will, in every unit or competency, move from simple to complex concepts without losing meaning, context and cultural importance.

After a lot of discussions we also agreed that it was important for Dr. Matovu to attend a language trainers workshop whose goals were heavy on Competency Based Curriculum principles and application, classroom teaching techniques and language assessment and evaluation. Dr. Matovu's attending the Training of Trainers served a double purpose of not only familiarizing herself with Competency Based Curriculum but also getting acquainted with the language trainers who she was going to use to introduce parts of the manual during Pre -Service Training for Pre-Testing.

After the T.O.T. we laid down a time line for Dr. Matovu to complete segments of the manual and pre-test with first draft to be finished by the end of PST 1994.

The manual was completed at the end of Pre-Service Training and about 35% of it was pre-tested in the same PST and feed back sought from trainees and the Luganda trainers who used parts of it. I gave back the first draft to Dr. Matovu who responded to the feedback given. The second draft was retyped and used during the first Language In-Service Training in December 1994 which was based on an immersion design. The feedback received during this IST was incorporated in this current issue of the manual. The major additions was to include pictures in the manual that would stimulate the learners interest.

I have recommended that this manual be translated into the other four languages that are usually offered during PST for Peace Corps Uganda.

The current Luganda Manual consists of the following formats in each competency.

1. Dialogue(s)
2. Pronunciation Drills & Exercises.
3. Grammar Explanations
4. Comprehension Exercises
5. Activities for enhancing vocabulary
6. Grammar activities (e.g. matching games, translation, exercises etc.).
7. Cultural Explanations.

Throughout the manual, Dr. Matovu emphasized simple concepts first which spiraled into complex ones the more the learner became comfortable with the language and are able to express themselves. A lot of translation into English, instant explanations of any new concept introduced makes this Luganda Manual an ideal tool for use in class with a trainer and for self learning in the field.

We hope that this attempt to develop a "User Friendly" manual will benefit those wanting a practical approach to Competency Based Curriculum.

Simon Njure,
Language Coordinator,
December 1994.

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BASIC LUGANDA MANUAL

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TOPIC I

INTRODUCTION

NZE KASALINA = I am Kasalina

COMPETENCY: Introduction of self and others.

OBJECTIVE: By the end of this you should be able to introduce yourself simply.

Introductions:

1. Look at your teacher closely, or listen carefully

Nze -	Nze -	Nze -	Nze
Ggwe -	Ggwe -	Ggwe -	Ggwe
Ye -	Ye -	Ye -	Ye

2. You may repeat after your teacher now.

Nze Kasalina
Ggwe Simon
Ye Susan.

Ani? -	Ani? -	Ani? -	Ani?

Question: Nze ani?
Answer: Ggwe Kasalina
Question: Nze ani?
Answer: Ggwe Simon
Question: Nze ani?
Answer: Ggwe Susan.

ACTIVITY I

Can you guess, at the meaning of the new words you have just learnt?

Now look at these

Listen carefully

Question: Nze Susan?
Answer: Nedda, Ggwe Kasalina
Question: Ggwe Kasalina?
Answer: Nedda ,Nze Simon

Question: Ggwe Simon?
Answer: Nedda nze Susan.

Nedda, Nedda, Nedda, Nedda.

Question: What is nedda?

ACTIVITY II

You may start making simple questions like:

"Who are you"

Question: A. Ggwe ani?
Answer: B. Nze Kasalina
Question: A. Ye ani? (Y'ani')
Answer: B. Ye Susan
Question: A. Nze Ani? (Nz'ani)
Answer: B. Ggwe Simon.

Now aswer these questions.

Nze ani? ----------
Ggwe ani? ----------
Ye ani? ----------
Nze Simon? ----------
Ggwe Kasalina? ----------
Ye Moses? ----------

Say:

Nedda	-	Nedda	-	Nedda	-	Nedda
Yee	-	Yee	-	Yee	-	Yee

Revision Exercise I

Write down/say out the meaning of all these words in English.

Nze .....
Ggwe .....
Ye .....
Ani .....
Nedda .....
Yee .....

A VISIT AT A HOME

You can now listen to this simple conversation: between a host and a visitor.

A = the host, B = the visitor.

B: Knock, Knock
A: Wanji?
B: Nze
A: Ggwe ani?
B: Nze Kasalina
A: Yingira
B: Kale

Pronounce these after your teacher.

Wanji?	Wanji?	Wanji?	Wanji?
Yingira,	Yingira,	Yingira,	Yingira.

Question

Can you guess as to the meaning of the words Wanji, and Yingira? Act the conversaion out with your teacher or friend, you will get the meaning easily.

Write down/say out the meaning of the following words.

Ani? ----------
Yee ----------
Ye ----------
Nedda ----------
Wanji ----------
Yingira ----------
Nze ----------
Ggwe ----------

Say these words out and try to get the right pronounciation. Listen to the tape and try to get the right pronounciation for these forms.

STUCTURAL INFORMATION

Note that when you say:
Nze Kasalina
Ye Susan
Ggwe Simon.

These structures can be literally translated into English as:

I Kasalina
He/She Susan
You Simon

Note however that in English, there should be an appropriate form of the verb to be in similar structures as those above.
e.g.

I am (Kasalina)
He/She Susan
You are (Simon)

This verb to be is absent in the Luganda structures. However, it exists in other stuctures as will be shown later on.

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CULTURAL NOTES:

Unlike many other cultures, the Baganda are not very much used to introducing themselves at the first encounter with other people. When two or more people meet each other for the first time, the first thing which is likely to done is to greet each other.

After the greeting, the, "modern" ones may introduce themselves as shown above, and would expect the other person to introduce him/herself before being asked to do so.

It is usually children who are asked bluntly: Ggwe ani? These children who are regarded as being "socially lower" than adults are then expected to answer, but they are not expected to ask for the name of the other person, especially it he/she is more senior than them.

ANOTHER WAY OF INTRODUCING SELF, etc

ERINYA LYANGE NZE KASALINA
My name is kasalina

Erinnya + lyange = Erinnya lyange
Erinnya + lyo = Erinnya lyo
Erinnya + lye = Erinnya lye

Erinnya lyange nze Kasalina
(Name my I am Kasalina
Erinnya lyo ggwe Simon
(your)
Erinnya lye ye Susan
(his)

Pronounce carefully

E + ri + nnya
E + ri + nnya
lya + nge - lyange - lyo - lye
lya + nge - lyange - lyo - lye

Vocubulary

Ani ---------- Who
Nze ---------- I
Ggwe ---------- You
Ye ---------- He/She
Nedda ---------- No
Erinnya ---------- Name
Lyange ---------- My (for names)
Lyo ---------- Your
Lye ---------- His/Her name
Ye ----------
Erinnya lyange ----------My name
Erinnya lyo ---------- Your name
Erinnya lye ---------- His/Her name

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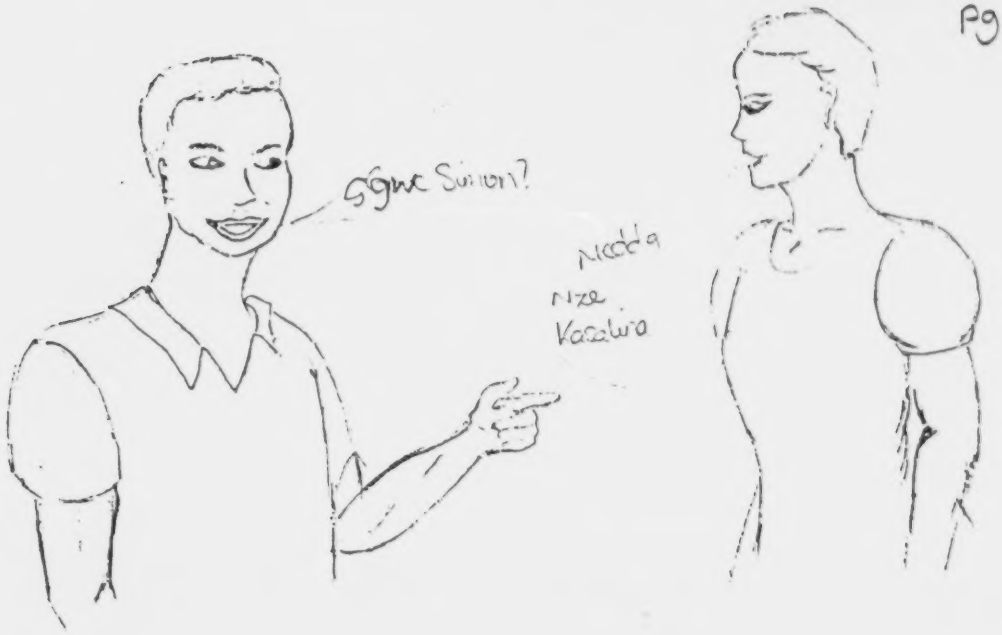

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TOPIC II

MORNING GREETINGS

WASUZE OTYANNO?

How did you sleep?

COMPETENCY: Greeting in the morning.

OBJECTIVE: By the end of this, you will be able to greet properly.

SETTING: A young boy encounters an adult woman in her compound.

Listen carefully:

Conversation: (This greeting is between: A = an adult mature woman, B = a young boy.)

A: Ggwe ani bambi?
B: Nze Sam nnyabo
A: Um Um Um
B: Um Um
A: Wasuze otyanno Sam
B: Bulungi nnyabo
A: Um Um
B: Wasuze otyano nnyabo?
A: Bulungi
B: Um Um
A: Um Um

Now say these words slowly with you teacher's help.

Wa + su + ze (wasuze)
O + tya + nno (otyanno) (Otyanno)
Nnya + bo (Nnyabo) (Nnyabo)
Bu + lu + ngi (Bulungi) (Bulungi) (Bulungi)
Ba + mbi (Bambi) Bambi)

Wasuze otyanno?
Wasuze otyanno nnyabo?
Bulungi
Bulungi nnyabo.

Questions

Guess at what the following words mean and say/write out the meenings

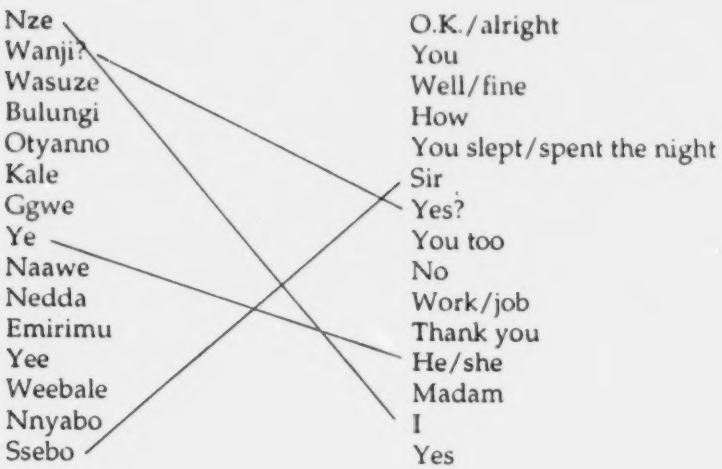
Ggwe ----------
Wasuze ----------
Otyanno ----------
Nnyabo ----------
Bulungi ----------
Ani ----------
Bambi ----------
Um Um ----------
Wasuze otyanno ----------
Wasuze otyanno ----------
Bulungi ----------
Bulungi nnyabo ----------
Ggwe ani ----------
Nze Sam ----------
Yee, Nze Sam ----------
Ggwe Kasalina? ----------
Nedda, Nze Susan ----------
Bulungi Kasalina ----------

Now listen to this conversation which takes place when Simon meets Kasalina for the first time.

A: Nze Kasalina
B: Um ... Nze Simon
A: Um ...
B: Um ...
A: Wasuze otyanno Kasalina?
B: Bulungi Simon
A: Um ...
B: Wasuze otyanno?
A: Bulungi
B: Um ...
A: Um ...
B: Weebale emirimu
A: Kale
B: Um ...
A: Naawe weebale
B: Kale
A: Um ...
B: Um ...

ACTIVITY I

Match the following words to their English equivalent:
Some of them have been done for you.



Further work

Listen to the tape and try to get the correct pronounciation of the greeting form.

ACTIVITY II

Listen to these vocabulary items and try to remember 3 items at first.

Omukyala	----------	a lady/wife
Omwami	----------	a chief/husband
Omwana	----------	a child
Omusomesa	----------	a teacher
Omulenzi	----------	a boy
Omuwala	----------	a girl
Omuyizi	----------	a student
Omusawo	----------	a doctor
Omukozi	----------	a worker
Omufumbo	----------	a married person

Plurals

Abakyala	----------	wives/ladies
Abaami	----------	chiefs/husbands
Abaana	----------	
Abasomesa	----------	
Abalenzi	----------	
Abawala	----------	
Abayizi	----------	
Abasawo	----------	
Abakozi	----------	
Abafumbo	----------	

Question

Do you still remember these?

Wasuze	----------	you slept
Bulungi	----------	well/fine
Otyano	----------	how
Kale	----------	alright
Naawe	----------	and you too
Emirimu	----------	jobs/work
Weebale	----------	thank you
Nnyabo	----------	madam
Ssebo	----------	sir
Bambi	----------	(a symbathetic term frequently used)

Fill in/say the right Luganda forms.
Two of them have been done for you

i)	A wife	----------	Omukyala
ii)	A husband	----------	Omwami
iii)	A child	----------	
iv)	The teacher	----------	
v)	A boy	----------	
vi)	A student	----------	
vii)	A girl	----------	
viii)	A doctor	----------	
xv)	A worker	----------	

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STRUCTURAL NOTE

Simple introduction to the idea of noun classes and Pluran forms as reflected within the noun class structure

In Luganda, the items which exist in life have been categorised into specific classes. There are, for instence classes of humam beings, classes of non-living things, classes of elongated objects, classes of living things, classes of huge giant things etc. In each case there is usually a specific prefix which indicates the type of class to which the noun belongs. Thus, for human beings there is the (o-mu/a-ba) forms: the former is the singular marker, whilst the latter marks the plural form. (A-ba-)

Note further that many simple nouns in Luganda have the following structures:

O - mu - sajja (a man)
A - ba - sajja (men)
O - mu - kyala (a wife)
A - ba - kyala (wives)
O - mu - yizi (a student)
A - ba - yizi (students)
O - mu - sawo (a doctor)
A - ba - sawo (doctors)

PLURAL FORM OF MORNING GREETING

MWASUZE MUTYANO?
How did you (pl) sleep?

OBJECTIVE: By the end of this unit you should be able to use the plural form of greeting properly

SETTING: (A gentleman meets a group of ladies gathered together). When more than one person is being greeted, then we change the form of the greeting appropriately.

Listen to this conversation

A = a gentleman
B = a group of ladies

A: Mwasuze mutyanno bannyabo?
B: Bulungi ssebo
A: Umm ...
B: Wasuze otyanno ssebo?
A: Bulungi
B: Umm ...
A: Umm ...
A: Abeeka bali batya?
B: Bali bulungi ssebo
A: Umm ..
B: Ate mmwe?
A: Tuli bulungi
B: Umm ...
A: Umm ..
A: Mwebale emirimu
B: Kale
A: Umm ...
B: Naawe weebale
A: Kale
B: Umm ...
A: Umm ...

Exercise and practice for activity I

Listen again to the conversation and write down/point to:

a) The words you have recognised.
b) The words you do not recognise at all
c) Write down the meaning of those words you have been able to guess at.

A NOTE ON THE STRUCTURE

(Introducing the verb to be)

Look at these forms.

Omukyala	a-li	bulungi
The lady	is	well/fine
Omwana	a-li	Kampala
The child	is	at Kampala
Omusomesa	a-li	Makerere
The teacher	is	at Makerere
Abayizi	ba-li	Ntebbe
The students	are	at Ntebbe
Abaana	ba-li	ka
The children	are	at home

O li	bulungi
A li	bulungi
ndi	bulungi
tuli	bulungi
muli	bulungi
bali	bulungi

Question:

Try to get the meaning of the above

In Luganda, the verb to be is sometimes reflected as (-li) as the forms above show.
Note However, the in English, the verb to be changes according to the situations e.g. I am (not, I is)
You are (not. you is)
She/he is (not, she/he are)
The / are (not. they am)
However in Luganda the (li-) form remains stable.

Pronounciation Exercise

Pronounce these words clearly and distinctly: Your teacher should help you here:

Mwa + su + ze	(Mwasuze) (Mwasuze)
Mwe + ba + le	(Mwebale) (Mwebale)
Mu + tya + nno	(Mutyanno) (Mutyanno)
Ba + nnya + bo	(Bannyabo) (Bannyabo)
Sse + bo	(Ssebo) (Ssebo)
Bu + lu + ngi	(Bulungi) (Bulungi)
A + bee + ka	(Abeeka) Abeeka)
Ba + li	(Bali) (Bali)
Ba + tya	(Batya) (Batya)
Tu + li	(Tuli) (Tuli)
E + mi + ri + mu	(Emirimu) (Emirimu)
Naa + we	(Naawe) (Naawe)
Ka + le	(Kale) (Kale)
Ba + mbi	(Bambi) (Bambi)

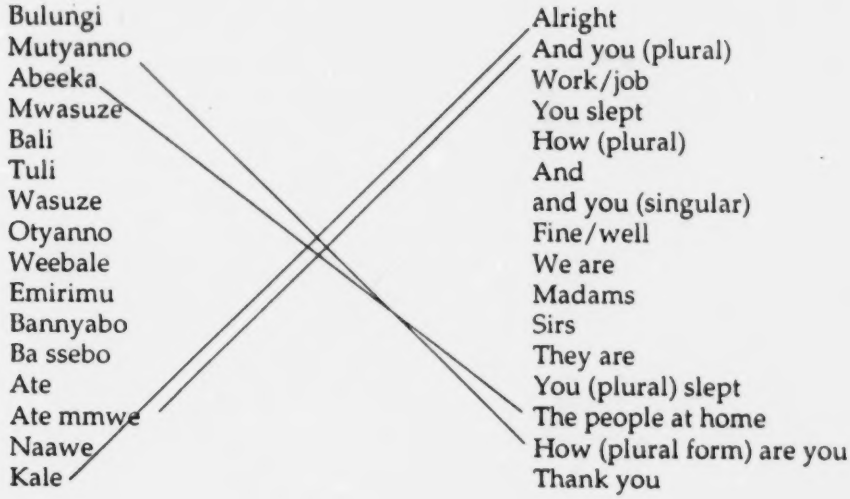
ACTIVITY II

Fill in the appropriate information, and then exchange with your colleague.

A:	Mwasuze mutyanno bannyabo	B:	
	.....		
A:	Umm Umm	B:	Wasuze otyanno
A:	Bulungi	B:	Umm Umm
A:	Abeeka bali batya	B:	
	.....		
A:	Umm Umm	B:	Ate mmwe?
A:	Tuli bulungi	B:	
	.....		
A:	Umm Umm		
A:	Kale mweraba	B:	Kale
A:	Umm Umm	B:	Nammwe mweraba
A:	Kale	B:	Um Um
A:	Umm Umm		

ACTIVITY III

Match the following words appropriately. Some of them have been done for you.



Practice Exercise

Now listen to the tape and try to get the right pronounciation.
Make a list of all the words you can remember in Luganda and their English equivalent. Do not worry about the correct spelling.

Now Listen to the tape, and try to fill in the missing words in the blanks provided to you.

A NOTE ON THE STRUCTURES.

The greeting structure takes the following form.

1. There is the initiator who poses the question "How did you sleep?" (literally) or how was your night?
   Them the respondent must answer positively (fine/well) even if the night was not terribly good. Then the initiator must make an agreement sound, "Um", which gives the respondent the opportunity to pose, exactly the same question to the initiator who also answers positively. After which the initiator says "Um" and the respondent also answers likewise. The "Um" sounds must be of the right tone. Sometimes another form - "Yee" is used instead of "Um". Both are truly acceptable.

If we were to put the Luganda morning greeting into English, this is how it would go: (literally).

A: You slept how?
B: Fine
A: Um ... Um
B: You slept how?
A: Fine
B: Um
A: Um
A: How are the people at home
B: They are well/fine
A: Um
B: And you (pl)
A: We are fine
B: Um
A: Um
B: Thank you for doing the work you do
A: Alright
B: Um
A: And you too, thank you
B: Alright
A: Um
B: Um

A CULTURAL NOTE

Put like that, this greeting is certainly very different from the one you are used to. But you must always remember that many African cultures were governed by the principle of a need to share in all that which had happened to a person whether good or bad. If you met somebody in the morning it was very important that you ask him/her how her night was. This made the other one feel that people cared about him/her, and that they genuinely were concerned about what state of condition he was in night and day. The principle of sharing is very important. It is reflected in most of the cultural expressions we shall look at. This principle dictates that there should always be reciprocity between the people who are exchanging news after salutations.

TOPIC III

AFTERNOON GREETINGS

OSIIBYE OTYANNO

How have you spent the day

COMPETENCY: Greeting in the afternoon

OBJECTIVE: By the end to this, you will be able to greet and respond to greetings in the afternoon.

SETTING: This greeting takes place between two adult people of oposite sex.

(A = Lady B = Gentleman)

A: Osiibye otyanno ssebo
B: Bulungi
A: Umm
B: Osiibye otyanno nnyabo
A: Bulungi
B: Umm
A: Umm
A: Weebale emirimu
B: Kale
A: Umm Umm
A: Naawe weebale
B: Kale
A: Umm
B: Umm

Question

Identify the new word which did not mean anything to you at all

Is it osiibye?

What do you think it meant? Now ask you teacher and your colleagues what you would say if you were supposed to greet several people in the afternoon.

MUSIIBYE MUTYANNO

How have you (pl) spent the day?

ACTIVITY I

Write/say out with your friend the full afternoon greeting and record it if possible.

Now listen to your teachers recording and fill in the gaps as required.

Pronounce these words and say what they mean.

O + sii + bye	(Osiibye)
O + tya + nno	(Otyanno)
Nnya + bo	(Nnyabo)
A + bee + ka	(Abeeka)
Wee + ba + le	(Weebale)
E + mi + ri + mu	(Emirimu)

More Vocabulary

Verbs

	A	
Kulaba	----------	To see
Kulya	----------	to eat
Kuyiga	----------	to learn
Kugenda	----------	to go
Kujja	----------	to come
Kuwandiika	----------	to write
Kuseka	----------	to laugh

	B	
Osiibye	----------	you spent
Otyanno	----------	now
Ssebo	----------	sir
Abeeka	----------	the people left at home
Weebale	----------	thank you
Nnyabo	----------	madam
Wa	----------	where
Musiibye	----------	You (plural) have spent the day
Mutyanno	----------	How (plural)
Bannyabo	----------	madams/ladies
Bassebo	----------	sirs/gentlemen
Kaakati	----------	now

More nouns

Emmere	----------	Food
Caayi	----------	Tea
Amata	----------	Milk
Eka	----------	Home
Ennyumba	----------	House
Ennyama	----------	Meat
Enva	----------	Souce
Ki	----------	What

ACTIVITY II

SETTING: An exchange of information between Kasalin and a friend.

Listen to this conversation/watch your teacher.

A: Kasalina okola ki kaakati?
B: Kaakati ng'enda Kampala, ate ggwe okola ki?
A: Nze ng'enda ka
B: Owandiika ki kaakati?
A: Mpandiika Luganda
A: Weebale kukola
B: Kale
A: Um
B: Nawe weebale
A: Kale
B: Um
A: Um

A NOTE ON THE STRUCURE

In Luganda there are two types of pronouns, unlike in many other European languages. Pronouns are words like, I, you, he, she, it, they etc. You have already been introduced to many of them. These are the ones which we usually find in the introduction structure. e.g.

Nze	----------	I
Ggwe	----------	You
Ye	----------	He/She

Question

Do you still remember how we used them?
Now, these ones have got their plural counterparts which are:

Ffe	----------	we
Mmwe	----------	you (pl)
Bo	----------	they

ACTIVITY III

Here is a table which you should match with the English equivalent:

Ggwe	You (pl)
Nze	he/she
Bo	we
Ffe	I
Ye	they
Mmwe	you

SUBIECT PRONOUNS

In addition to those pronouns which are referred to as emphatic pronouns, Luganda has the more commonly used pronouns which must be fixed on to the verb. These are:

n	----------	I
a	----------	he/she
o	----------	you
tu	----------	we
m u	----------	you (pl)
ba	----------	they.

These pronouns are always fixed to the verb form. Note for instance:

Verbs

Kukola	to do, work	-	nkola, akola, okola
Kusoma	to read	-	nsoma, asoma, osoma
Kufumba	to cook	-	nfumba, afumba, ofumba
Kuva	to come from	-	nva, ova, ava
Kugenda	to go	-	ng'enda, agenda, ogenda
Kiwandiika	to write	-	mpandiika, owandiika, wandiika
Kulya	to eat	-	ndya, alya, olya
Kunywa	to drink	-	nnywa, onywa, anywa
Kuluma	to hurt, to pain, to bite etc	-	nnuma, aluma, oluma

Practical Exersice

Work out the meaning of the following in English.

i) Akola Makerere --------
ii) Nsoma Luganda --------
iii) Ofumba chips --------
iv) Tuva mu America --------
v) Ngenda Kampala --------
vi) Balya Amatooke --------

SOUND CHANGES.

In Luganda, the addition of the first person pronoun (n) onto the verb stems, results into several sound changes: e.g. (n + l > nd), (n + g >gg), (n + y > ny/nj).
(n + w > mp), (n + k > nk), (n + m > mm). etc.

Vocabulary		Verb Conjugations (A)
Tugenda	-	We are going/ we go
Balya	-	We are eating/or we eat
Ngenda	-	I am going/or I go
Onywa	-	You are dringing/or you drink
Muwandiika	-	You are writing/you write
Mpandiika	-	I am writing/I write
Awandiika	-	He/she is writing/or he/she writes
Nfumba	-	I am cooking/or I cook
Ova	-	You are coming from/come ...
Nva	-	I come from/coming
Tuva	-	We came from
Bakola	-	They are working/work
Akola	-	He/she is working/works
Mukola	-	You (pl) are working/work
Nsoma	-	I am reading/read
Bosoma	-	They are reading/read
Nnywa	-	I am drinking/drink
Ndya	-	I am eating/eat
Njagala	-	I want/love/like
Ayagala	-	She wants/loves/likes
Oyagala	-	You want/love/like
Twagala	-	We want/love/like
Mwagala	-	They want/love/like
Nnina	-	I have/am having
Alina	-	He/she has/is having

Olina	-	You have/you are having
Tulina	-	We have/we are having

With the help of a Luganda speaker, try to find the English equivalent of the following sentences.

i) Tugenda Ntebbe ----------
ii) Balya omugaati ----------
iii) Ngenda kusoma Luganda -------
iv) Onywa soda pepsicola----------
v) Muwandiika bbaluwa ----------
vi) Afumba caayi ----------
vii) Tuva mu Bungereza ----------
viii) Nva mu Bufaransa ----------
ix) Akola Makerere ----------
x) Basoma Luganda kaakati --------

ACTIVITY I

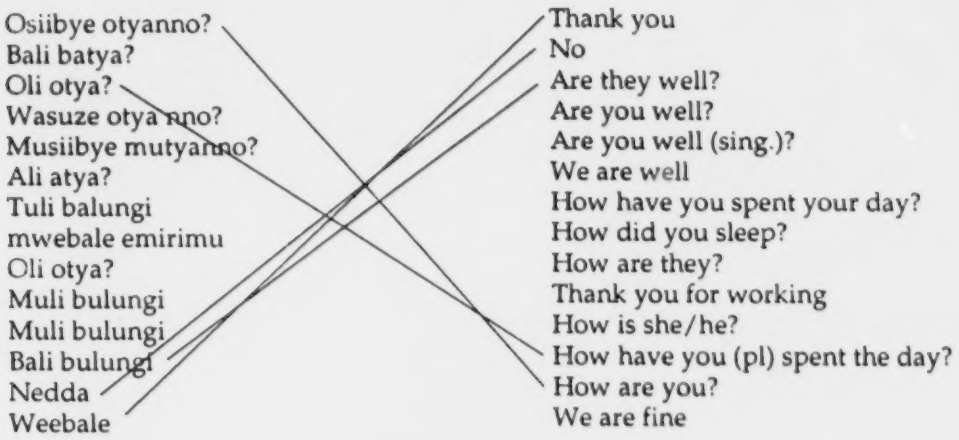
Indicate by pointing what these pronouns refer to:

Nze, N, Ggwe, Ye, O, Bo, A, Ffe, Tu, Mmwe, Mu- Ba-,

Now answer these questions:

Nze ani? ----------
Nva mu America? ----------
Ggwe ani? ----------
Ova mu Uganda? ----------
Ye ani? ----------
Ava mu Bufaransa ----------
Ffe b'aani? Mmwe ba ----------
Tuva mu S.A. ----------
Mmwe baani? Ffe ba ----------
Muva mu Kenya ----------
Okola Makerere ----------
Nkola Mu London ----------

Match the meaning of the following with the English forms and complete the pattern.



Listen to the tape and note the intonation.

TOPIC IV:

LEAVE TAKING

WERABA
Good bye

OBJECTIVE: By the end of this unit, you will be able to politely excuse yourself after a visit.

SETTING: This conversation takes place in the home of a friend of Mrs Mukasa whom she has not seen for sometime.

Listen to this conversation:

A: Knock, Knock
B: Ani?
A: Nze
B: Ggwe ani?
A: Nze Mukyal Mukulu
B: Yingira nnyaabo
A: Kale nnyabo
B: Nsanyuse okukulaba!
A: Nange nsanyuse
B: Um
A: Um
B: Eradde nnyo nnyabo?
A: Eradde nnyabo
B: Um
A: Um
B: Wasuze otyanno nnyabo
A: Bulungi nnyabo
B: Umm
A: Wasuze otyanno nnyabo
B: Bulungi
A: Um
B: Um
A: Abeeka bali batya?
B: Bali bulungi
A: Um
B: Ate mmwe?
A: Naffe tuli bulungi
B: Um
A: Um
A: Weebale emirimu

B: Kale
A: Um
B: Naawe gyebale
A: Kale
B: Umm
A: Umm
A: Omwami ali atya
B: Ali bulungi
A: Um
B: Ate owuwo?
A: Naye ali bulungi
B: Um
A: Um
A: Caayi wuuyo bambi
B: Weebale nnyo nnyabo
A: Kale
(She finishes her cup of tea)
B: Weebale kufumba
A: Kale
B: Um
A: Um
B: Munnange nkulabyeko, ka ngende.
A: i - i lindako
B: Nedda kangende nnyabo
A: Kale weeraba nnyabo
B: Kale nnyabo
A: Um
B: Naawe weeraba
A: Kale
B: Um
B: Um

ACTIVITY I

Watch /listen to your techer carefully and try to find out if there are some words which you already know. Write down those words you know. Now, make a rough percentage of the number of the words you do not know, and cannot even guess at all. What percentage is it?

Pronounce these words slowly with your teacher.

1. Nze mukyalà Mukasa
2. Yingira nnyabo - yingira nnyabo
3. Nsanyuse - nsanyuse - nsanyuse
4. Nsanyuse okukulaba
5. Nsanyuse okukulaba

6. Nange - nange - nange
7. Nange nsanyuse - nange nsanyuse
8. Abeeka bali batya?
9. Nkulabyeko - nkulabyeko - nkulabyeko
10. Bali batya?
11. Bali batya?
12. Ka ngende - ka ngende - ka ngende
13 Ate mmwe? Ate mmwe
14. Nafte - Naffe - Naffe - Naffe
15. Naffe tuli bulungi
16. Lindako - lindako - lindako
17. Naawe - Naawe - Naawe - Naawe
18. Naawe gyebale - naawe gyebale
19. Omwami - omwami - omwami
20. Omwami ali atya? - omwami ali atya
21. Owuwo - owuwo - owuwo
22. Eradde - eradde - eradde

Vocabulary

Mukyala Mukasa	-	Mrs Mukasa
Mwami Mukasa	-	Mr. Mukasa
Yingira nnyabo	-	Enter madam
Nsanyuse	-	I am pleased
Okukulaba	-	To see you
Nange	-	and I too
Nkulabyeko	-	"I have finished seeing you" or (I have come to the end of my visit)
Ka ngende	-	Let me go or I am now ready to go
Ate mmwe?	-	and you (pl)?
Nammwe	-	and you (pl) too
Naye	-	and he/she too
Naawe	-	and you too
Nabo	-	and they too
Lindako	-	"Please wait a little bit"
Naawe gyebale	-	and you too thank you to the (ie work you do)
Omwami	-	husband/chief
Munnange	-	my dear friend
Bambi	-	a sympathetic term
Nnyo	-	Very (abd empatic word)
Caayi wuuyo	-	There is the tea
Weebale [illegible]umba	-	Thank you for the cooking meal
Owuwo	-	Yours.
Eradde?	-	Is it peaceful?

ANOTHER FORM OF INTRODUCING SELF AND OTHER

(especial in less formal situations)

A: Nze bampita Kasalina
B: O - O - Nange bampita Joseph

Practice

Bampita Bampita Bampita Bampita
Bakuyita Bakuyita Bakuyita Bakuyita
Bumuyita Bumuyita Bumuyita Bumuyita

Conversation between A and B

Q. A: Ggwe bakuyita ani
A. B: Nze bampita Kasalina
Q. A: Ate oyo bamuyita ani?
A. B: Bamuyita Joseph
Q.A: Omukyala wo bamuyita ani?
A. B: Bamuyita Christine

Match these

ACTIVITY II

What do the following mean

Ba ----------
Yita ----------
N ----------
Ku ----------
Mu ----------

What is the difference?

Ba ---------- tu ----------

O ---------- Ku ----------

a ---------- Mu ----------

Question

How is your pronounciation now? Work harder.

Pronounciation Exercise

Pronounce these vowels of Luganda with your teacher's help.

a -	a -	a -	aa -	aa -	aa
bana	bana	bana	baana	baana	baana
(the four)			(children)		
e -	e -	e -	ee -	ee -	ee
mmere	mmere	mmere	meeri	meeri	meeri
(food)			(ship)		
i -	i -	i -	ii -	ii -	ii
sika	sika	sika	siika	siika	siika
(pull)			(fry something)		
o -	o -	o -	oo -	oo -	oo
kola	kola	kola	koola	koola	koola
(work)			(uproot)		
u -	u -	u -	uu -	uu -	uu
sula	sula	sula	suula	suula	suula
(stay at)			(throw away)		

ACTIVITY II

Now pronounce the luganda words below and then note the correct forms in English:

soma,	laba,	seka,	fumba,	leeta,
(read),	(see),	(laugh),	(cook),	(bring),
tuula,	siika,	seera,	koola,	saala,
(sit),	(fry),	(overcharge),	(weed),	(prayer)

	A
Baana	children
bana	the four
mmere	food
meeri	ship
sula	stay at
suula	throw away
kola	work/do
koola	uproot /weed

sika	pull
siika	fry something

B

Now supply the luganda form

You ----------
children ----------
the four ----------
you ----------
throw away ----------
pull ----------
wife - husband ----------
work ----------
uproot ----------
stay/live at ----------
throw away ----------

STRUCTURAL NOTE

In English the following situations obtains:

Subject Pronouns		Object pronouns
I	----------	me
You	----------	you
He	----------	him
She	----------	her
We	----------	us
They	----------	them

In Luganda, the situation appears as follows:

Subject Pronouns			Object pronouns	
n	(I)	----------	n	(me)
a	(he/she)	-------	mu	(him/her)
o	(you)	----------	ku	(you)
tu	(we)	----------	tu	(us)
ba	(they	----------	ba	(them)
mu	(you [pl])	------	ba	(you [pl])

Now note carefully how these object pronouns are used:

atugamba	(he + us + tells >	he tells us
tukuyamba	(we + you + help >	we help you
nkusomesa	(I + you + teach >	I teach you
bandaba	(they + me + see >	they see me

etc. We shall have more exercises on this later.

TOPIC V

POLITE FORMS

ONSONYIWE SIGENDEREDDE
Please forgive me I didn't mean to

COMPETENCY: Use of polite forms

OBJECTIVE: By the end of this unit, you will be able to use these forms properly

Note some of the polite forms used in Luganda.

Weebale	-	Thank you
Ngolabye	-	Sorry for you
Kulika	-	Congratulations
Weeraba	-	Good bye
Nga Kitalo	-	What a terible thing
Mpayo	-	Please give me
Kang'ende	-	Let me go
Onsonyiwe	-	Please forgive me
Sigenderedde	-	I did not mean to ...

Conversation

A visit to a sick friend

A: Visitor B: Sick person

A: Munnange oli otyanno kaakati?
B: Gyendi
A: U m
B: Ggwe oli otya?
B: Bulungi
A: U m
B: U m
A: Nga olabye n'obulwadde munnange
B: Ndabye n'abwo
A: U m
B: U m

A: Kiki ekikuluma ennyo kaakati
B: Omusujja, omutwe, n'olubuto
A: i - i - ng'olabye munnange!
B: Ndabye naye nja kuba bulungi
A: Olina eddagala?
B: Yee nnina
A: Ate emmere, oyagala okulya?
B: Nedda saagala kulya mmere
A: Ate okunywa, oyagala caayi?
B: Nedda saagala caayi naye nywa obutunda ne sooda n' amazzi
A: Bakukuba empiso?
B: Yee buli lunaku nfuna empiso emu
A: Yii - yi ng'olabye munnange
B: Ndabye
A: U m
B: U m
A: Kaakati oyagala kunywa ki?
B: Njagala knywa lucozade
A: Kale ka ng'ende ndeete lucozade
B: Kale weebale nnyo munnange
A: Kale bambi, ojja kuba bulungi
B: Kale, weeraba
A: Kale
B: U m
A: Nawe weeraba
B: Kale
A: U m
B: U m

Vocabulary

1.	omuti	----------	a tree
2.	embwa	----------	a dog
3.	kkapa	----------	a cat
4.	embuzi	----------	a goat
5.	ente	----------	a cow
6.	embizzi	----------	a pig
7.	okusula	----------	to stay a a place
8.	Kkubeera	----------	to help
9.	kwogera	----------	to talk
10.	kutambula	----------	to walk
11.	enyumba	----------	a house
12.	amaka	----------	a family
13.	edduuka	----------	a shop

Now try to pronounce these words on your own first. Then your teacher will help you.

1.	abalimi	----------	farmers
2.	omulimi	----------	a farmer
3.	kufumba	----------	to cook
4.	omufumbi	----------	a cook
5.	kuzannya	----------	to play
6.	ennyaanya	----------	tomatoes
7.	enva	----------	sauce
8.	caayi	----------	tea
9.	amata	----------	milk
10.	amazzi	----------	water
11.	amazi	----------	feaces (a crude word)
12.	sukaali	----------	sugar
13.	omunnyo	----------	salt
14.	enkuba	----------	rain
15.	emiti	----------	trees

ACTIVITY I

Listen carefully to the conversation above and do the following:

a) Underline or say out all the words which you have recognised
b) underline or say out all the words which you have never heard of before
c) Underline or say out the the words whose meaning you can guess at
d) From the context, work out the percentage of words you know and those you do not know

ACTIVITY II

Pronounce these words slowly and do the appropriate actions which go with them. Your teacher will help you here.

1. Mu + nna + nge ng'o + la + bye - Munnange ng'olabye
   Munnange ng'olabye Munnange ng'olabye
2. Nga olabye n'obulwadde munnange?
   Ng'olabye n'obulwadde munnange?
   Nga olabye n'obulwadde munnange?
3. Ndabye n'abwo, Ndabye n'abwo
   Ndabye n'abwo, Ndabye n'abwo
4 Ki ki + ekikuluma + ennyo + kaakati

Kiki ekikuluma ennyo kaakati
Kiki ekikuluma ennyo kaakati

5. Omusujja, + omutwe + n'olubuto
Omusujja omutwe n'olubuto

6. Naye + nja + kuba + bulungi
naye nja kuba bulungi

ACTIVITY III

Make a list of all the words you do not understand and ask your teacher to help you with the meaning.

ACTIVITY IV

Discuss with your teacher or friends the meaning of words and gestures one makes or signs when one goes to visit a sick friend. Are there any similarities between the Luganda forms and your forms? Write down those features which are particularly unique and new.

A NOTE ON STRUCTURE AND CULTURE

In Luganda, there are specific forms one uses when one wants to console or sympathise with someone in trouble.
Look at the structure of these forms.

Nga olabye = (literally) How you have suffered (sorry)
Nga labye = (Literally) How he/she has suffered
Nga mulabye = (literally) How you (pl) has suffered
etc.
Thus "Nga = how" in this environment, however, in other situations, it will mean something different. Note further;
Nga osoma bulungi! = How well you read
Nga nsanyuse okukulaba! = How pleased I am to see you
Nga Kitalo! = How terible it is (This is used in case of death)
Nga mugagga! = How rich he is!

In Luganda then when someone consoles you with such forms like:

Nga olabye, you must always answer back with ndabye
which is an acknowledging form.

Thus A: Nga olabye Joseph
B: Ndabye munnange!

There are words which makes the person you interact with feel that you do care very much about him/her. They are not only used for consoling purposes, but also for pursuasive, for showing friendliness and reducing tension or formality.
These forms are:

Munnange	-	(which can be translated as "my dear one" but without the deeper English meaning)
Bannange	-	(a plural form of the above)
Bambi	-	(Poor thing!) (Your dear one!) All these are weak translations etc.
Owange	-	my dear
Mwattu	-	"You" (very informal)

ACTIVITY V

Can you identify the situations where you would need to use some of the above forms: Supply the correct form to fit the explanation given: (Ask your teacher to help you here).

1. You find someone who is in some pain you say:
2. You want to make someone feel closer to you, you say:
3. You have ocme late, and you ask for perdon = munsonyiwe ntuuse buyise
4. You have stepped on someone's toe, you say:
5. You want to pass but someone is blocking you, you say:
6. Someone has given you a gift, you say:
7. You have been invited to a meal and you have just finished eating, you say:
8. You find a group of people who are keeping vigil because of death, you say:
9. You want someone to give you a ride to town, you say:
10. You have not heard properly, you want someone to repeat what they have said, you say:
11. Someone thanks you for something, you say in return:
12. Someone consoles you about your sickness, you say in return:
13. You would like someone to pass you water in a jug, you say:
14. You pass by and see people engaged in work, you say:
15. A neighbour has just bought a car, you see him and you say:
    And he says:

Your teacher should make you go into pairs where one asks the other for the right words. The words could be chosen from the black board where the teacher has written them.

Vocabulary

Munnagne oli otyanno?	=	my dear one, how are you
Gyendi	=	"I am there"
Kaakati	=	now
Obulwadde	=	sickness/illness
Nga olabye n'obulwadde	=	how have you suffered with the sickness(literally) I am sorry about your sickness
Ndabye	=	(I have suffered)
Ndabye n'abwo	=	(I have sufferd with it)
Kiki (ki)	=	what
Kiki ekikuluma	=	what is paining you
Ddamu	=	answer/repeat
Ennyo	=	a lot/very much
Omusujja	=	fever
Omutwe	=	head/headache
n'olubuto	=	with a stomach ache
Naye	=	but
Nja	=	I will
Kuba	=	to be
Nja kuba	=	I will be
Kitalo	=	what a terible thing (death)

ACTIVITY VI

Listen to the tape on this unit and try to fill in the right words.
Go over the conversation at the beginning of this unit and try to evaluate how many words you know now.

ACTIVITY VII

You should go and pay a visit to a friendly neighbour and not carefully the words used for greeting, for making you feel at home, and for leave taking.

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O: Um ... Um ...?
A: Um ... Um...

ACTIVITY I

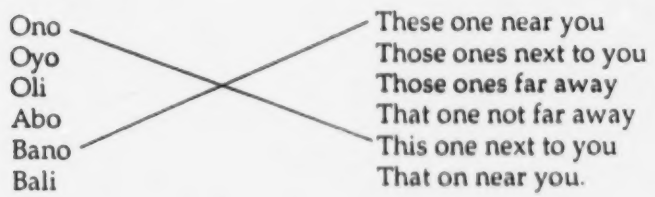
Try to guess at the meaning of the following words:

a) Nsanyuse ----------
b) Okulaba ----------
c) Okukulaba ----------
d) Nange ----------
e) Nva, Ova, Ava --------
f) Mu ----------
g) Njagala, ayagala, oyagala ---
h) Kaakati ----------
i) Nsula ----------
j) Bungereze ----------
k) Wa? ----------
l) Ndi ----------
m) Ono, oyo ----------
n) Musawo ----------
o) Mukozi wa gavumenti --
p) Okola, Okolera --------

ACTIVITY II

Answer these questions:

Nze ani? ----------
Ate ono Y'ani? oyo ye ----------
Ate oli y'ani? ----------
Ate abo, be b'ani? ---------- abo be ----------
So what is:



ACTIVITY III

Clearly explain what each of these mean:

Ono ----------
Oyo ----------
Oli ----------
Bano ----------

TOPIC VI

FORMAL AND EXTENDED INTRODUCTIONS

COMPETENCY: Talking about self, family members and others clearly

OBJECTIVE: Describe clearly where they and their colleagues come from, where they live currently and what they do.

Listen to this conversation:

John:	Alice oli otyanno?
Olive:	Bulungi John
J:	U m
O:	Ggwe oli otya?
J:	Gyendi
O:	U m
J:	U m
O:	John, oyo y'ani?
J:	Ono ye Alfred, Alfred, ono ye Olive
O:	Nsanyuse okukulaba Alfred
Alfrerd	Nange nsanyuse
O:	U m
A:	U m
O:	Ova mu nsi ki Alfred?
A:	Nva mu America, ate ggwe ova wa?
O:	Nze nva mu Bungereza
A:	Um - Um - Um?
O:	Um - Um - Um
A:	Kaakati osula wa Alfred
O:	Nzensula kabalagala
A:	O - O -, Nze nsula mu Kampala
O:	Oli musomesa Alfred?
A:	Nedda ndi musawo. Ate ggwe okola mulimu ki?
O:	Nze ndi mukozi wa gavumenti>
A:	Um Um?
O:	Um Um
O:	Okolera wa Afred?
A:	Nkolera Ntebbe, ate ggwe okolera wa?
O:	Nze Nkolere Mmengo
A:	Um ...?
O:	Um ...
A:	Kaakati okola ki wano?
O:	Njagala kuyiga Luganda, ate ggwe
A:	Nze njagala kutandika kukolera wano

Abo ----------
Bali ----------
Ono ye Martha ----------
Ate oyo ye Mary ----------
Naye oli ye Joseph ----------
Abo basomesa ----------
Bali basawo ----------
Ata bano balimi ----------

Look at this simple piece:

A: Jane, Ono ye mwana wange - Jane, This one is my child
Alina emyaka kkumi - He is ten years old
Asula Makerere nange - He stays at Makerere with me
Ate oyo ye mwami wange - And that one is my husband
Akolera mu bank - He works at the bank
Oli ye mukwano gwe - That one is his friend

Mukwano gwange - my friend
Mukwano gwo - you friend
Mukwano gwe - his/her friend
Mukwano gwaffe - our friend

A NOTE ON THE STRUCTURE

In Luganda, the following are the words which show possession. And they always come after the noun, not before as is the case with English>

Note:

Omukyala wange - my wife
wo - your
we - his/hers
Omwana waffe - our child
Omwana wammwe - your child
Omwana waabwe - their child

But note:

Abakyala bange	-	my wives
Abakyala be	-	his wives
Abakyala bammwe	-	your (pl) wives
Abakyala baffe	-	our wives
Abakyala baaabwe	-	their wives

The possessive word (my) changes when it is used in a prual noun. e.g. wange/bange.

ACTIVITY I

Put these into Luganda:

My child is in Kampala
Her child is in the shop
Your child is in England
Our children are in the house
Their child is in the market
My friend is here.

Questions:
(Ebibuuzo) What do they mean?

Omwana wo ali wa?
Abaana baffe bali wa?
Omwana we ali wa?
Abaana bammwe bali wa?

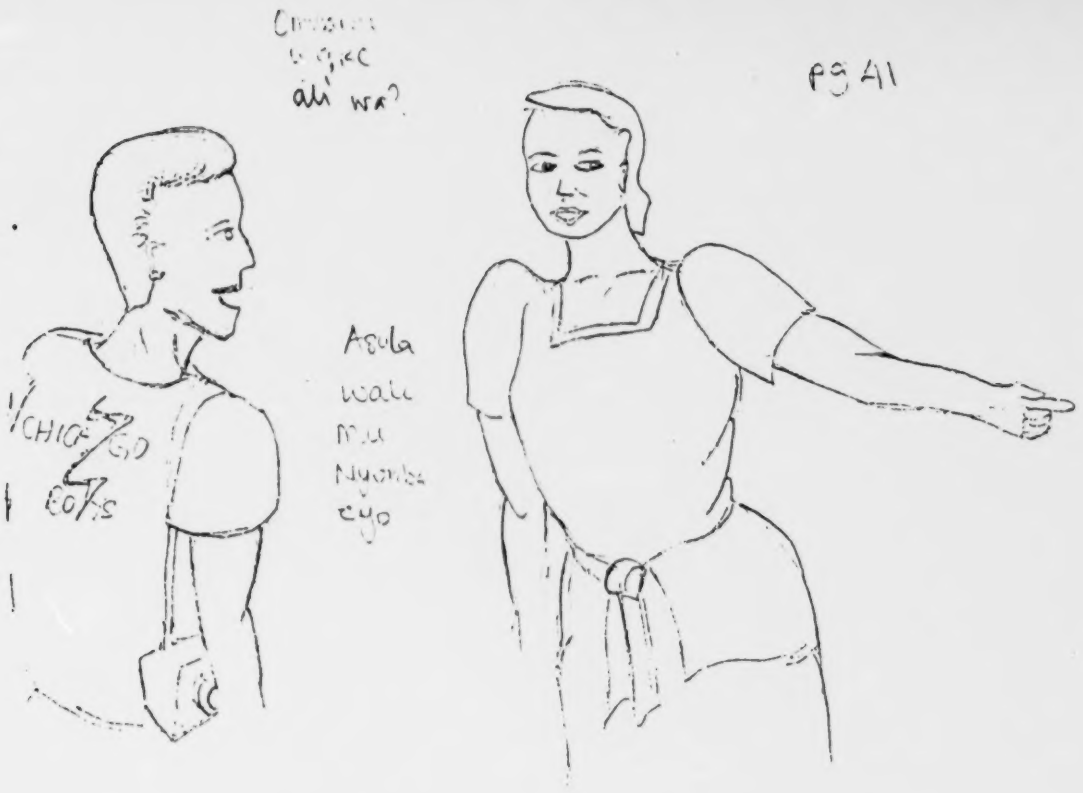
More Vocabulary for revision

Ono	-	this one near the speaker
Oyo	-	that one a bit removed from the speaker
Oli	-	that one quite far away from the speaker
Bano	-	thses ones next to speaker
Abo	-	those ones near the speaker
Bali	-	those ones far away

Mukozi wa gavumenti - a civil servant

Okolera wa	-	whre do you work
Okukulaba	-	to see you
(e) nsi	-	country
Ono wano	-	this one here
Oyo awo	-	that one there
Oli wali	-	that one over there (quite further away)
Ffe tuli wano	-	we are here

Maama wo ali wa? - where is your mother



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(mother your is where)
Maama wange ali awo - my mother is over there
Ssentebe wa R.C. aluwa - where is the chaiman of R.C.
(Chairman of R.C. is where)

TOPIC VI:

FOOD AND DRINKS

OYAGALA MMERE KI?	NJAGALA KULYA MUCEERE
What food do you want?	I want to eat rice

COMPETENCY: Identify foods and drinks at home and markets

OBJECTIVE: By the end of this unit, you will be able to recognise and name the most convenient food and drink items in Uganda. And to ask for or offer certain foods and drinks in homes and public places.

SETTINGS: Mr. Brown has been invited for lunch at Mrs Mukasa's place. It is is 12.30 noon.

(Mr. Brown has already entered the house)

Mrs Mukasa: Ssebo tusanyuse nnyo okukulaba
Mr. Brown: Nange nsanyuse nnyabo.
Mrs Mukasa: Eradde nnyo ssebo?
Mr. Brown: Eradde nnyabo.
Mrs Mukasa: Umm
Mr. Brown: Umm
Mrs Mukasa: Osiibye otyanno ssebo?
Mr. Brown: Bulungi nnyabo
Mrs Mukasa: Umm
Mr. Brown: Osibye otyanno nnyabo?
Mrs Mukasa: Bulungi
Mr. Brown: Umm
Mrs Mukasa: Umm
Mrs Mukasa: Abeeka bali batya ssebo?
Mr. Brown: Bali bulungi
Mrs Mukasa: Umm
Mr. Brown: Mmwe muli mutya eno?
Mrs Mukasa: Naffe tuli bulungi
Mr. Brown: Umm
Mrs Mukasa: Umm
Mrs Mukasa: Omukyala wo ali atya?
Mr. Brown: Omukyla wange ali Bungereza, ndowooza ali bulungi
Mrs Mukasa: Oh .... O .... O?
Mr. Brown: Umm Umm
Mr. Brown: Ate omwami wo ali atya?
Mrs Mukasa: Omwami wange ali bulungi kaakati.

Mr. Brown	Kirungi
Mrs Mukasa	Kale ssebo
Mr. Brown	Umm
Mrs Mukasa:	Umm
Mrs Mukasa:	Ssebo nkuleetere butunda, mucungwa oba sooda?
Mr. Brown:	Ndeetera obutunda, naye njagala sukaali mutono.
Mrs. Mukasa:	Kale ssebo
Mr. Brown:	Umm
Mrs. Mukasa:	Umm
Mrs. Mukasa:	Obutunda bunnyogoga. Nkuleetedde n'amenvu, n'ebindaazi.
Mr. Brown:	Nnyabo weebale nnyo nnyo naye sijja kulya menvu n'abindaazi
Mrs. Mukasa:	I .i .....ii ..... i, ssebo lyako katono
Mr. Brown:	Ka nnywe butunda bwokka.
Mrs. Mukasa:	Kale ssebo kankomewo mangu.
Mr. Brown:	Kale nnyabo

(After a short while)

Mrs. Mukasa:	Ssebo webale emirimu
Mr. Brown:	Kale nnyabo
Mrs. Mukasa:	Umm
Mr. Brown:	Naawe gyebale
Mrs. Mukasa:	Kale ssebo
Mr. Brown:	Umm
Mrs. Mukasa:	Umm
Mrs. Mukasa:	Kaakati jangu tugende tulye ekyemisana.
Mr. Brown:	Kale nnyabo
Mrs. Mukasa:	Ssebo gano matooke, ate buno bummonde obusiike ate wano waliwo muwogo, lumonde ne kasooli. Wali waliwo omuceere n'akawunga.
Mr. Brown:	Nnyabo sooka olekere awo mmale okulaba bino.
Mrs. Mukasa:	Kale ssebo

(After a short while)

Mrs. Mukasa:	Ssebo omaze awo?
Mr. Brown:	Yee Nnyabo
Mrs. Mukasa:	Kaakati wano waliwo enva endiirwa, n'ennyama y'ente, ney'embuzi n'enkoko. Ate awo waliwo ebijanjaalo n'ebinyeebwa.
Mr. Brown:	e .... e, ng'ofumbye nnyo nnyabo?
Mrs. Mukasa:	i .... i, ... nedda, sinnyo ssebo.
Mr. Brown:	Umm
Mrs. Mukasa:	Umm

(Mr Brown serves himself and sits down to eat.)
Afterwords he says:

Mr. Brown:	Nnyabo ofumbye nnyo nnyo
Mrs. Mukasa:	Kale ssebo
Mr. Brown:	Umm
Mrs. Mukasa:	Umm
Mrs. Mukasa:	Ssebo jangu wano olonde ekyokunywa n'ekibala
Mr. Brown:	Kale nnyabo, nkusaba ongulire ku byokunywa n'ebibala bino
Mrs. Mukasa:	Gino micungwa n'obutunda, mulimu sukaali mutono. Ate buno butunda bwokka . Guno mubisi. Guva mu matooke gebayita Kisubi ne musa. Waliwo n'amenvu, ennaanansi, n'eppaapaali.
Mr. Brown:	Ndowooza nja kunywa obutunda n'omubisi n'eppaapaali ttono.
Mrs. Mukasa:	Kale ssebo
Mr. Brown:	Weebale nno nnyabo
Mrs. Mukasa:	Kale ssebo, weebale kusiima.
Mr. Brown:	Kale
Mrs. Mukasa:	Umm
Mr. Brown:	Umm

ACTIVITY I.

Vocabulary for pronounciation

Tusanyuse	-	tusanyuse	-	tusanyuse			
Okukulaba	-	Okukulaba	-	Okukulaba			
Omukyala wo	-	Omukyala wo	-	Omukyala wo			
Omukyala wange	-	Omukyala wange	-	Omukyala wange			
Ndowooza	-	Ndowooza	-	Ndowooza			
Kirungi	-	Kirungi	-	Kirungi			
Leeta	-	Leeta	-	Leeta			
Nkuleetere	-	Nkuleetere	-	Nkuleetere			
Ndeteera	-	Ndeteera	-	Ndeteera			
Nkuleetere obutunda	-	Nkuleetere obutunda					
Emicungwa	-	Emicungwa	-	Emicungwa			
Ndeteera obutunda	-	Ndeteera obutunda					
Naye	-	Naye	-	Naye	-	Naye	
Naye njagala	-	Naye njagala	-	Naye njagala			
Sukaali	-	Sukaali	-	Sukaali			
Bunnyogoga	-	Bunnyogoga	-	Bunnyogoga			
Obutunda bunnyogoga	-	Obutunda bunnyogoga					
Amenvu	-	Amenvu	-	Amenvu	-	Amenvu	
Amenvu n'ebindaazi	-	Amenvu n'ebindaazi					

Sijja - Sijja -Sijja - Sijja
Sijja kulya - Sijja kulya Sijja kulya
Sijja kulya menvu - Sijja kulya menvu
Lyako - Lyako - Lyako Lyako
Lyako katono - Lyako katono - Lyako katono
Kannywe - Ka nnywe - Ka nnywe Ka nnywe
Kannywe obutunda - Ka nnywe obutunda - Ka nnywe obutunda
Kankomewo mangu - Kankomewo mangu - Kankomewo mangu
Jangu tugende - Jangu tugende - Jangu tugende
Jangu tugende tulye - Jangu tugende tulye
Ekyemisana - Ekyemisana - Ekyemisana
Gano matooke - Gano matooke - Gano matooke
Buno bummonde - Buno bummonde - Buno bummonde
Waliwo muwogo - Waliwo muwogo - Waliwo muwogo
Kasooli - Kasooli - Kasooli - Kasooli
Waliwo omuceere - Waliwo omuceere
N'akawunga - N'akawunga - N'akawunga
Sooka - Sooka - Sooka - Sooka
Sooka olekere awo - Sooka olekere awo - Sooka olekere awo
Mmale - Mmale - Mmale - Mmale
Sooka olekere awo mmale okulaba
Omaze - Omaze - Omaze - Omaze
Mmaze - Mmaze - Mmaze - Mmaze
Enva - Enva - Enva - Enva
Enva endiirwa - Enva endiirwa - Enva endiirwa
Endiirwa - Endiirwa - Endiirwa - Endiirwa
Ebijanjaalo - Ebijanjaalo - Ebijanjaalo - Ebijanjaalo
Ebinyeebwa - Ebinyeebwa - Ebinyeebwa - Ebinyeebwa
Nga ofumbye - Nga ofumbye - Nga ofumbye
Si munnyo - Si munnyo - Si munnyo - Si munnyo

ACTIVITY II

1. To try to identify the words you know. Write them down as well as their meanings.
2. Now identify the words you can guess at. Write them down as well as their meanings.
3. Now write down those words which you do not know at all.

ACTIVITY III

Match the words properly. Note that the words are arranged in such a way that the English translation comes on the line below the Luganda word. A few of them are done for you, but you should complete the rest. It should make a criss cross pattern.

Tusanyuse	To see you
Okukulaba	We are pleased
Omukyala wo	My wife
Omukyala wange	Your wife
Ndowooza	You think
Olowooza	I think
Kirungi	Bring
Leeta	It is good
Nkuleetere?	Bring for me
Ndeetera	Shall I bring for you?
Nkuleetere obutunda	Oranges
Emicungwa	Bring me pattion fruits
Naye	But I want
Naye njagala	But
Sukaali	Little sugar
Sukaali mutono	Sugar
Bunnyogoga	It (passion fruit) cold
Obutunda bunnyogoga	The passion juice is cold
Amenvu	Yellow bananas and friend cookig
Amenvu n'ebindaazi	Yellow bananas
Sijja	I will not eat yellow bananas
Sijja kulya menvu	I will not
Lyako	Please eat a little but
Lyako katono	Please eat some
Ka nnywe	Let me drink passion fruit
juice	
Ka nnywe obutunda	Let me drink
Ka nkomewo mangu	Lets go
Jangu tugende	Let me come back quickly
Ekyemisana	These are bananas
Gano matooke	Lunch meal
Buno bummonde	Thereis cassava
Waliwo muwogo	These are Irish potatoes
Kasooli	There is some rice
Waliwo omuceere	Maize cob
N'akawunga	First
Sooka	Maize meal
Sooka olekere awo	So that I finish
Mmaze	First stop there

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Omaze	I have finished
Mmaze	You have finished
Enva	All type of green vegetables
Enva ediirwa	Souce
Endiirwa	Beans
Ebijanjaalo	Vegetable which is served with food
Ebinyeebwa	How have you cooked
Ngaofumbye	Groundnuts
Ngofumbye nnyo	Not so much
Si nnyo	How well you have cooked

A NOTE ON THE STUCTURE

In the conversation we have just looked at, there are several structure patterns which are new and and thus need expaining.

The prepositions of Luganda

In Luganda, there are several types of prepositions. Some are seperate and distinct, others are fixed on to the **verb.** It is important to realise that the Luganda prepositions can have several different interpretations in English. e.g.

Ku	=	an/to
Mu	=	in
e	=	at

Examples:

Omwana agenda ku ssomero
The child is going to school
Omwana agenda mu ssomero
The child is going into the school
Omukyala atudde ku ntebe
The lady is seated on the chair
Ali mu nnyumba
He is in the house
Oli ku ki?
What you **engaged** on?
E Masaka waliyo abaana enfuuzi
(At Masaka thereis children orphan)
At Masaka there are orpan children

Thus, (ku) can mean (on), to and sometimes even (at)

(Extended form of the verb)

Alternatively, some prepositons are fixed onto the verb, and they change the meaning of the verb so that it reflects the preposition feature.

Note:

Atambula	-	He walks/travels
Atambulira mu bbaasi	-	He travels in a bus
Okola	-	You work
Okolera wa?	-	Where do you work from?
Okolera ani?	-	Who do you work for
Nsoma	-	I read/study
Nsomera Makerere	-	I study at Makerere
Leeta	-	Bring
Ndeetera	-	Bring for me
Tufumba	-	We cook
Tufumbisa masannyalaze	-	We cook with electricity
Mulima	-	You dig/farm
Mulimisa tractor	-	You dig with a tractor

We shall look at these structures more deeply later.

Imparatives:

Genda	-	Go
Mugende	-	You go! (pl)
Tuula	-	sit
Mutuule	-	You sit (pl)
Soma	-	Read
Musome	-	You read (pl)
Yamba	-	Help
Muyambe	-	You help (pl)
Zannya	-	Play
Muzannye	-	You play
Saba	-	Pray
Tusabe	-	We pray/lets pray

Note that when one gives commands in Luganda, one simply uses the **stem** of the **verb** in singular first person form. Now, whone one is supposed to be addressing several people, the one should use the **mu** prefix and change the last vowel from **a** to **e** e.g

Sirika	-	to be quiet
Musirike	-	You (plural) be quiet

However, when we want to polite, we usually say: Let's or let me. This is done in the following manner:

Ka ng'ende	-	Let me go
Ka nkomewo	-	Let me come back
Ka nkuyambe	-	Let me help you please

In this case **please** is shown by (**ko**) at the end of the verb.

ACTIVITY:

Exercise

1. Supply the Luganda forms of the following English verbs.

To write	----------	To see	----------
To speak	----------	To wait	----------
To laugh	----------	To help	----------
To eat	----------	To take	----------
To sleep	----------	To give	----------
To arrive	----------	To call	----------
To play	----------	To pry	----------
To know	----------	To think	----------

2. Supply the imparative (Commad) forms of the above verbs in the singular and plural form.

3. Complete the following sentences by supplying the rest of the English structures.

Mugende mu katale	-	You (pl) go to _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
Tuula ku ntebe	-	Sit _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
Mumuyambeko	-	Please help _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
Laba wano	-	Look _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
Lindako katono	-	Wait _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
Ntwala ko	-	Please take _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
Mugambe	-	Tell _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
Babuyite	-	Let them call _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
Musabe	-	You (pl) _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
Olowooza ki	-	What are you _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
Omanyi?	-	Do you know _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
Weebake bulungi	-	Sleep _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

What do the following mean?

Jangu tugende	-	Come lets	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
Jangu lulye	-	Come lets	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
Jangu tuzannye	-	Come lets	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
Jangu tusabe	-	Come lets	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
Leka tugende	-	Lets	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
Leka tukubuulire	-	Lets	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
Leka tumulindeko	-	Lets wait for	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
Ka tukomewo	-	Lets	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
Ka tusome	-	Lets	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
Ka tulabe	-	Lets	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
Ka tutuule wano	-	Lets sit	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
Ka tubayambeko	-	Lets us help	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

CULTURAL NOTE

Table/Meal manners:

Amongst the Baganda, when you pay one a visit, you may not be asked whether you would like a cup of tea. Instead, your host will prepare for you a cup of tea or orange juice and then offer it to you. It is rude to refuse this hospitality without a very good explanation. Furthermore, if you found a group of Baganda eating food, they will ask you to join them. You could join them if you want. But they will understand if you explain why you do not want to join them. When you are given food, you are expected to show your gratitude by saying:

Neeyanzizza - I am very gratified

After you have eaten the meal, you are expected to appreciate the lady's style of cooking by saying:

Ofumbye nnyo nnyabo
(You have cooked a lot madam)
How nicely you have cooked!)

Note further that amongst the Baganda it does not look very nice if you served yourself with very little helpings. It may be interpreted that you do not appreciate or like what you see before. However do not eat something which would make you very uncomfortable simply because you want to please. Many Ugandans make some sort of wine from Bananas, sugarcane, sorghum etc. The wine or juice made from special type of bananas is called ***omubisi****. This is not intoxicating at all but is served to visitors.*

Vocabulary

LUGANDA	ENGLISH	PLURAL
enva	sauce	enva
a kajiiko	spoon	ebijiiko
e ssowaani	plate	essowaani
e wuuma	fork	e wuuma
e kiuungu	kitchen	e biyungu
e ffumbiro	kitchen	e ffumbiro
e kikopo	cup	e bikopo
omuliro	fire	omuliro
enku	firewood	enku
essefuliya	saucepan	essefuliya
ebbakuli	bowl	amabakuli

LUGANDA	ENGLISH	PLURAL
omulawo	mingling stick	emilawo
ekibbo	basket	ebibbo
akawempe	table mat	obuwempe
essiga	fire place	amasigga
akambe	knife	bwambe
oluwombo		empombo
entamu	cooking pot	entamu
olujjuliro	dinning place	enzijuliro
olulagala	banana leaf	endagala
omulundi	time	emirundi

Now, use questions to ask about these food items:

Ofumba nva ki?	-	nfumba nnyama
(What type of sauce are you making)		(I am "cooking" meat)
Ekijiiko kiriwa	-	Kiikino
(Where is the spoon)		Here it is.
Ate omunnyo guluwa?	-	Guuguno
(And the salt, where is it?)	-	(Here it is)

TOPIC VII

PURCHASING FOOD ITEMS

NJAGALAYO EMICUNGWA
I would like some oranges

COMPETENCY: Buying items in the market /shop

SETTING: At the market place:
A: buyer, B: Seller

A: Osiibye otyanno nnyabo?
B: Bulungi ssebo
A: Umm
B: Osiibye otyanno?
A: Bulungi
B: Umm
A: Umm
B: Ssebo oyagalayo ki?
A: Njagalayo ebibala, obummonde, omuceere, kawo, kkaroti, bbiringanya, obutungulu, ne nnyaanya.
B: Oyagala bibala ki?
A: Njagala ennaanansi ennene emu, ne ppaapaali limu, n'amenvu.
B: Ennaanansi eno ya ssilingi lukaaga. Ate eppaapali lya ssilingi bitaano, amenvu, nnina aga ssiling ebisatu, ebitaano n'olukaaga buli kawagu.
A: Kale mpa epaapaali, ennaanasi, n'amenvu age ssilingi ebitaano.
B: Kale ssebo, ate obummonde oyagala kkiro mmeka?
A: Otunda otya buli kkiro?
B: Ntunda ssilingi bina buli kkiro. Oyagala kkiro mmeka?
A: Njagala kkiro ssatu.
B: Ate omuceere, kawo, n'ebibala?
A: Njagala omuceere kkiro ttaano ne kawo kkiro bbiri ne kaloti kkiro ssatu, n'obutungulu kkiro bbiri ne nnyaanya kkiro emu. Ssente mmeka zonna?
B: Kawo, ssilingi lunaana buli kkiro. Ate omuceere ssilingi lukaaga buli kkiro. Kaloti ssilingi bitaano buli kkiro ate obutungulu n'e nnyannya ssilingi lukaaga buli kkiro.
A: Ggwe tosalako?
B: Nsalako ssebo. Kaakati nkuteerewa?
A: Teeka wano mu kikapu

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B: Kale ssebo. Nja kukugyiramu ssilingi bitaano.
A: Kale weebale. byona ssente mmeka?
B: Ssilingi enkumi ttaano mu bibiri.
A: Kale ziizino
B: Weebale nnyo ssebo
A: Kale bambi
B: Kale.
A: Weeraba
B: Kale
A: Naawe weeraba
B: Kale
A: Kale
B: Umm
A: Umm

ACTIVITY I

OKUBALA
Counting

Count according to the categorised numbers as indicated:

(e.g.) 1,2,3,4,5, etc)

pronounce those loudly

(1)

Emu	1	Mu-kaaga	6
Bbiri	2	Mu-sanvu	7
Ssatu	3	Mu-naana	8
Nnya	4	Mwenda	9
Ttaano	5	Kkumi	10

(2)

Kkumi n'e mu	11
Kkumi na bbiri	12
Kkumi na ttaaano	15
Abiri	20
Abiri mu ttaano	25
Asatu	30
Asatu mu ttaano	35
Ana	40
An mu ttaano	45
Ataano	50
Ataano mu ttaano	55
Nsanvu	70
Nsanvu mu ttaano	75
Kinaana	80
Kinaana mu ttaano	85
Kyenda	90
Kyenda mu ttaano	95
Kikumi	100
Kikumi mu kumi	110
Kikumi mu attaano	150

(3)

Bibiri	200
Bibiri mu kumi	210
Bibiri mwataano	250
Bisatu	300
Bisatu mwataamu	350
Bina	400
Bitaano	500
Lukaaga	600
Lusanvu	700
Lunaana	800
Lwenda	900
Lukumi	1,000

(4)

Lukumi mu kikumi	1,100
Lukumi mu bittaano	1,500
Enkumi bbiri	2,000
Enkumi bbiri mu bitaano	2.500
Enkumi ssatu	3,000
Enkumi ssatu mu bitaano	3,500
Enkumi nnya	4,000
Enkumi nnya mu bitaano	4,500
Enkumi ttaano	5,000
Enkumi ttaano mu bitaano	5,500
Kakaaga	6,000
Kakaaga mu bitaano	6,500
Kasanvu	7,000
Kasanvu mu bitaano	7,500
Kanaana	8,000
Kanaana	8,500
Kenda	9,000
Kenda mu bitaano	9,500
Omutwalo gumu	10,000

(5)

Omutwalo gumu mu lukumi mu bitaano	11,500
Omutwalo gumu mwenkumi ttaano	15,000
Emitwaalo ebiri	20,000
Emitwaalo ebiri mwenkumi ttaano	25,000
Emitwalo ena	40,000
Emitwalo etaano	50,000
Emitwalo mukaaga	60,000
Emitwalo musanvu	70,000
Emitwalo munaana	80,000
Emitwalo mwenda	90,000
Emitwalo kkumi	100,000
Emitwalo abiri	200,000

(6)

Emitwalo kkumi mw'enkumi ttaano	105,000
Emitwalo abiri	200,000
Emitwalo asatu mw'enkumi ssatu	303,000
Emitwalo ana	400,000
Emitwalo ataano	500,000
Emitwalo nkaaga	600,000
Emitwalo nsanvu	700,000
Emitwalo kinaana	800,000
Emitwalo kyenda	900,000
Akakadde kamu	100,000

ACTIVITY II

Can you devise a method which will help you to memorise at least the first 10 numbers?

Try this one:
Fill in the right number alongside the zeros given. You may say it out loudly or write it down.

0 0 0 =
0 =
0 0 0 0 0 =
0 0 =
0 0 0 =
0 =
0 0 0 0 0 =
0 0 0 =
0 0 0 0 0 0 =
0 0 =
0 0 0 0 =
0 0 0 0 0 =
0 0 =
0 =
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 =
0 0 0 0 =
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 =
0 0 0 0 0 0 =
0 0 =
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 =
0 0 0 =
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 =
0 0 0 0 0 0 =
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 =

After you have mastered this, you may now imagine that each zero stands for 10, or 100, then add up and give the right figure.

ACTIVITY III

Now match these so that you make a pattern. (Make an attempt before you check for right anwers).

10	Abiri muttaano
25	Asatu
30	Kkumi
20	Ana mu tano
40	Ana
45	Abiri
50	Nkaaga mu ttaano
60	Ataano
65	Nkaaga
70	Kyenda
80	Nsanvu
90	Kinaana
100	Bibiri
150	Kikumi mu ataano
200	Kimumi
300	Bitaano mu ataano
400	Bisatu
550	Bina
600	Lunaana
700	Lukaaga
800	Lusanvu
950	Lukumi mu bitaano
1,000	Lwenda mu ataano
1,500	Lukumi
2,500	Enkumi nnya
3,000	Enkumi bbiri mu bitaano
4,000	Enkumi ssatu
5,000	kasanvu mu bitaano
6000	Enkumi ttaano
750	Kakaaga
8,000	Omutwalo gumu
9,000	Kenda
10,000	Kanaana
100,000	Emitwalo kkumi

ACTIVITY IV

Pronounce these words loudly.

Oyagala, oyagala, oyagala
Ssebo oyagala, ssebo oyagala, ssebo oyagala
Ssebo oyagalayo ki? Ssebo oyagalayo ki?
Njagalayo Njagalayo Njagalayo
Njagalayo ebibala, Njagalayo ebibala

Omuceere,	Omuceere,	Omuceere	Omuceere
Kawo ne kaloti,	Kawo ne kaloti,	Kawo ne karoti,	Kawo ne kaloti,
Bbiringanya,	Bbiringanya,	Bbiringanya,	Bbiringanya,
Obutungulu	Obutungulu		Obutungulu
Ennyannya	Ennyannya		Ennyannya
Ennaanansi	Ennaanansi		Ennaanansi
Eppaapaali	Eppaapaali		Eppaapaali
Amenvu	Amenvu		Amenvu
Kale mpa	Kale mpa		Kale mpa
Obummonde	Obummonde		Obummonde
Kiwagu	Kiwagu		Kiwagu
Buli kiwagu	Buli kiwagu		Buli kiwagu
Otunda otya?	Otunda otya?		Otunda otya?
Ssilingi lukaaga	Ssilingi lukaaga		Ssilingi lukaaga
Ggwe tosalako?	Ggwe tosalako?		Ggwe tosalako?
Nsalako ssebo	Nsalako ssebo		Nsalako ssebo
Nkuteere wa?	Nkuteere wa?		Nkuteere wa?
teeka wano mu kikapu		teeka wano mu kikapu	
nja kukugyiramu		nja kukugyiramu	
Byonna ssente mmeka		Byonna ssente mmeka	
Kale ziizino	Kale ziizino		Kale ziizino

ACTIVITY V

Try to identify the words you know from the above list.
Now identify the words you can guess at.
Now identify the words you have never heard or seen
Make the following lists of the words you have never heard of and then write them down in the three boxes indicated below:

Fill in this:

A Single word in items

Kale, Omuceere

B Two word phrasses

C Three or more word phrases

Does your list have items like

A:	1.	Muceere	5.	ne
	2.	Ebibala	6.	-yo
	3.	Kawo	7.	ennaanansi
	4.	Kaloti	8.	eppaapaali etc?

More vocabulary and phrasses on food items

njagala	-	I want
oyagala	-	You want
njagalayo	-	I would like (from there)
oyagalayo	-	You want (from there) please
Oyagala ki	-	What do you want
Oyagalayo ki?	-	What do you want please
Otunda otya?	-	(How do you sell - what is the price?)
Ku kola	-	to do/work
Nkukolera Ku kola-		I do/work for you
Nkukolere ki	-	What shall I do for you?
Nkukolereyo ki?	-	What shall I do for you please?
Mpa	-	Give
Mpa ennaanansi	-	Give me a pineapple
Mpayo ennaanansie	-	Give me a pineapple from there please
Ebibala	-	Fruits
Omuceere	-	Uncooked rice

Kawo - Peas
Kaloti - Carrots
Bbiringanya - Egg plant
Butungulu - Onion
Akatungulu - An onion
Ennyannya - Potatoes
Ennene - a big one (pineapple)
Eppaapaali - Pawpaw
Amenvu - Yellow bananas
Obumonde - Irish potatoes
Ekiwagu - A hand of bananas
Kilo ssente mmeka - How much is a kilo?
Buli kilo - Enery kilo or per kilo
Kusalako - To reduce or cut down
Ggwe tosalako? - Don't you reduce a bit?
Nsalako - I reduce a little bit
Kuteeka - To put or place something somewhere
Teeka wano - Put/place here
Byonna - All of it (refers to things)
Kale ziizino - Alright here it is (money)
Tofaayo - Don't worry/Don't mind
Tonteganya - Don't trouble/bother me
Situnda mucungwa - I don't sell oranges
Siriina matooke - I don't have bananas
Te balina byenyanja - The do not have fish
Tutulina nnyama ya mbizzi - We do not have meat of pigs
Tebamanyi spagetti - They do not know spagetti
Tetumanyi Luzungu - We do not know English
Mumanyi oluganda? - Do you know Luganda?
Nedda tetumanyi Luganda - No we do not know Luganda
Oseera nnyo - You over charge too much
Siseera - I do not over charge

STRUCTUTAL NOTE

Formation of negatives in Luganda

The Luganda negative form which can be equated to the English negative form (not) takes several forms depending on the type of pronoun used and verb form. For instance note the following:

Negative in 1st person singular forms

Mmanyi	-	I know
Simanyi	-	I do dot know
Nsoma	-	I study
Sisoma	-	I do not study
Njagala	-	I like
Saagala	-	I do not like
Nnyambala	-	I dress up
Siyambala	-	I do not dress up
Saambala		
Njogera	-	I speak/talk
Soogera	-	I do not speek/talk
Nyamba	-	I help
Siyamba	-	I do not help
Neebaka	-	I sleep
Seebaka	-	I do not sleep
Neebaza	-	I thank
Seebaza	-	I do not thank
Neerabira	-	I do not forget
Seerabira	-	I do not forget

Thus it is important to realise that the first person singular negative form must always start with an **S**. Sometimes it is **Si** - if the verb is of the **Ku** infinitive type e.g. kugenda, kulya, kulaba. Then it becomes **Saa-** if the verb is of the **kwa** infinitive form. Kwagala, kwambala, etc. It also becomes **Soo-**

If the verb is of the **Kwo** infinitive form e.g. Kwogera, kwonoona (to spoil). And lastly it becomes **See** if the infinitive form of the verb is **(kwe)** form as in kwebaza, kwesiba, kwebaka, kwerabira etc so neebaza, seebaza, neebaka, seebaka etc.

The negative form and the 3rd person pronoun (she/he).

Kugenda	tagenda
Kulaba	talaba
Kuyamba	tayamba
Kwogera	tayogera
Kwagala	tayagala
Kwebaka	teyebaka

In the above case, the negative form remains as **ta** irrespective of the type of the verb.

The negative form and the 2nd person pronoun. (You)

Kuseka	To seka
Kugula	Togula
Kulya	Tolya
Kunywa	Tonywa
Kwarabira	Teweerabira
Kwebaka	Teweebaka
Kwagala	Toyagala
Kwogera	Toyogera

* What are the differences which you have observed in the above two negative forms. (ta and to?)

and the negative marked remains stable when used on all plural pronouns. e.g.

Kwogera	tetwogera
Kugenda	temugenda
Kulaba	tebalaba
Kulya	te tulya
Kwoza (to wash)	te twoza
Kwerabira	te twerabira
Ketegeera	te tutegeera
Kwagala	te twagala

In all these plural cases we simply prefix the **te** form onto the verb form which contains the appropriate plural pronoun.

Exercise

Change the following into negative
(Kyuusa bino mu kugaana)

Bulijjo nsoma oluganda ----------
Amanyi okulima ----------
Twagala kunywa caayi ----------
Njagala kugenda mu katale ----------
Omanyi oluganda ----------
Baagala kutegeera luganda ----------
Kola nnyo ----------

Vocabulary: FOR HOUSEHOLD ITEMS

NOUNS:

LUGANDA	ENGLISH	PLURAL
ekintu	thing	ebintu
eddiiro	sitting/dinning room	amaddiiro
emmeeza	table	emmeeza
entebe	chair	entebe
olutimbe	curtain	entimbe
ekiwembe	carpet	ebiwembe
ekiwujjo	fan	ebiwujjo
ekitabo	book	ebitabo
essa	shelf	amasa
ekisenge	room	ebisenge
ekitanda	be	ebitanda
omufaliso	matress	emifaliso
bbulangiti	blanket	bulangiti
omutto	pillow	emitto
essuuka	sheets	amasuuka
olugoye	cloth	engoye
endabirwamu	mirror	endabirwamu
effumbiro	kitchen	amafumbiro
a masannyalaze	electricity	amasannyalaze
essigiri	charcoal stove	essigiri
essefuliya	saucepans	emasefuliya
sowaani	plate	amasowaani
ebbakuli	bowl	amabakuli
akaso	knife	obuso
etipoota	teapot	etipoota
ebbinika	kettle	amabinika
ekabada	cupboard	kabada
epaasi	flat iron	epaasi

Now practice saying:

A:	Njagala kugula mmeeza	-	I want to purchase a table
B:	Oyagala eno oba eri	-	Do you want this one or the other
A:	Njagala eri. Ya ssente mmeka?	-	I want that one. How much?
B:	Egula silingi emitwalo ebiri	-	It costs 20,000/=

TOPIC VIII

LIFE AND GENERAL ACTIVITIES

NZE NDI MUSOMESA ATE TAATA WANGE MUSAWO

I am a teacher and my father is a doctor

COMPETENCY: Narrate aspects of their lives as well as their friends relatives etc

OBJECTIVES:
a) Talk about self and family members
b) State professions, comparisons
c) Talk about dates, time, age.

SETTING: Joseph has come to visit Anne, and the two begin to talk about themselves.

J: Oli otyanno Anne
A: Bulungi Joseph
J: Um
A: Ggwe oli otya?
J: Bulungi
A: Umm
J: Umm
A: Kazzi ova mu Chicago ekiri mu Amerika
J: Nedda nze nva Ontorio mu Canada
A: U - U - U - ?
J: Yee - - -
J: Ate ggwe ova mu nsi ki?
J: a - a - a - tombulira, leka nteebe!
A: Kale teeba. Olowooza nva mu nsi ki?
J: Oteekwa okuba ng'ova mu Ghana
A: Lwaki?
J: Kubanga oyogera nga ba NnaGhana bwe boogera.
A: Yee oteebye. Nva mu Ghana.
J: Ova mu kibuga ki?
A: Nva mu Lagos
J: Uh - U - U
A: Umm Umm
A: Joseph, bakadde bo babeera mu Ontario
J: Maamá gyali naye taata yafa.
A: Bambi. Taata wo yafa ddi?
J: Kaakati emyaka ena egiyiseewo
A: Iiiii kitalo munnange. Maama wo ali atya?
J: Maama ali bulungi kaakati, era akola nnyo.

A: Akola ki?
J: Musawo mu ddwaliro eriri okumpi n'e waffe.
A: O - O - O?
J: Umm - Umm
J: Ann. olina bakaddebo ne bagandabo?
A: Yee, bakadde bange bakolera mu Lagos.
J: Taata wo akola ki?
A: Akola mu bbanka (Manager)
J: Ne Maamawo wo akola?
A: Yee. Musomesa mu Lagos H.S.
J: Olina bagandabo ne bannyoko?
A: Nnina gaganda bange babiri ne bannyinaze babiri
J: Ggwe mukulu waabwe?
A: Nedda, Abiola ye mukulu, Nkrumah n'addako, nze ne nzirako ate kwofi y'asembayo.
J: Bonna basoma?
A: Yee, bonna bakyasoma.
J: Basomera kumpi n'ewammwe
A: Abiola ne Nkrumah bali mu University naye Kwofi asomera mu ssomero lya maama.
A: Ate ggwe olinayo bagandabo oba bannyoko?
J: Nedda nze nazaalibwa omu nzekka.
A: Olina bakojja ne bataata bameka?
J: Nnina bakojja basatu, ba maama abato basatu ne bataata bana
J: Ate ggwe ba kojjabo ne bataata ne bakizibwe ba- beera wa?
A: Ba kojja bange ababiri babeera mu Nigeria ate omu abeera ne baakadde bange. Ate ba taata bonna babeera mu kyalo kubanga balimi. Bakizibwe bange bonna tebabeera wamu.
J: Jjajja wo omusajja akyali wo?
A: Nedda bajjajja abazaala maama ne taata baafa dda. Ggwe ababo weebali?
J: Nedda n'abange tebaliiwo baafa omwaka ogwayita.
A: Ewammwe ggwe osinga obuwanvu.
J: Nedda, mukuluwange yatusinga obuwanvu ate muto wange asembayo y'asinga obumpi.
A: Mukulu wo alina emyaka emeka?
J: Alina emyaka abiri mu esatu. Addako alina abiri mu gumu, ate nze nnina abiri. Ate muto waffe alina emyaka kkumi na mukaaga.
A: e - mmwe mukyali bato. Nze taata wange alina emyaka nkaaga mu munaana kaakati, nga ate maama alina nkaaga mu esatu.
J: Anne, munnange ka ngende kaakati kubanga njagala (**kupositinga**) kuteeka bbaluwa ya'maama wange mu posta.
A: Kale bambi joseph, beera bulungi.
J: Kale weeraba Anne
A: Kale
J: Umm
A: Umm

ACTIVITY I

Pronounce these words loudly:

Kazzi ova wa? Kazzi ova wa?
Ova mu nsi ki? Ova mu nsi ki?
Mbuulira - Mbuulira Mbuulira
Tombulira leka nteebe Tombulira leka nteebe
Nteekwa Nteekwa Nteekwa Nteekwa
Oteekwa Oteekwa Oteekwa Oteekwa
Oteekwa okuba nga ova mu Ghana
Oteekwa okuba nga ova mu Kenya
Ateekwa okuba nga muva mu China
Bateekwa okuba nga bava mu India
Lwaki Lwaki Lwaki Lwaki
Kubanga Kubanga Kubanga Kubanga
Ayogera nga bweboogera - Ayogera nga bweboogera
Osanga Osanga Osanga Osanga
Mpozzi Mpozzi Mpozzi Mpozzi
Yee oteebye - Yee oteebye - Yee oteebye
Bakadde bo babeera wa? - Bakadde bo babeera wa?
Maama gyali - Maama gyali - Maama gyali
Taata yafa dda - Taata yafa dda
Emyaka Emyaka Emyaka Emyaka
Kaakati emyaka ena - Kaakati smyaka ena
Emyaka ena egiyiseewo Smyaka ena egiyiseewo
Musawo mu ddwaliro - Musawo mu ddwaliro
Eriri okumpi n'e waffe - Eriri okumpi n'e waffe
Baganda- bo bagandako - Baganda -bo bagandabo
Bannyoko Bannyobo Bannyoko Bannyoko
Bannyinaze Bannyinaze Bannyinaze
Bannyina Bannyina Bannyina
Alina bannyina babiri - Alina bannyina babiri
Nnina bannyinaze basatu - Nnina bannyinaze basatu
Okusinga Okusinga Okusinga Okusinga
Ggwe osinga obukulu Ggwe osinga obukulu
Bakyasoma Bakyasoma Bakyasoma
Bonna bakyasoma Bonna bakyasoma
Bakizibwe Bakizibwe Bakizibwe Bakizibwe
Kojja Kojja Kojja Kojja
Ssenga Ssenga Ssenga Ssenga
Kumpi Kumpi Kumpi Kumpi
Kumpi ne'wammwe Kumpi ne'wammwe Kumpi ne'wammwe
Mu kibuga Mu kibuga Mu kibuga
Mu kyalo Mu kyalo Mu kyalo Mu kyalo
tebabeera wamu tebabeera wamu tebabeera wamu

Abamu Abamu Abamu Abamu
Abalala Abalala Abalala Abalala
Jjajja omusajja Jjajja omusajja Jjajja omusajja
Jjajja omukazi Jjajja omukazi Jjajja omukazi
Ababo Ababo Ababo Ababo
Abange Abange Abange Abange
Abaffe Abaffe Abaffe Abaffe
Tebaliiwo Tebaliiwo Tebaliiwo Tebaliiwo
Omwaka ogwayita Omwaka ogwayita, Omwaka ogwayita
Nze nsinga obukulu Nze nsinga obukulu
Ggwe osinga obuto Ggwe osinga obuto
Ye asinga obulungi Ye asinga obulungi
Asembayo Asembayo Asembayo Asembayo
Addako Addako Addako Addako
Mukyali bato Mukyali bato Mukyali bato

ACTIVITY II

Look at the meaning of the words and phrases which you have just pronunced and then use them in your own **dialogue** which you should write up. It must be similar to the one you have just read through.

Kazzi ova wa - By the way, where do you come from?
Ova mu nsi ki - Which country do you come from?
Mbuulira - Tell me
Tombuulira - Don't tell me
Leka nteebe - Let me guess
Oteekwa - you must
Ateekwa okuba nga ava mu Ghana - He must be coming from Ghana

Lwaki - Why
Kubanga - Because
Osanga - May be
Oteebye - You have guessed
Bakadde bo - Your parents
Babeera wa - Wher do they live
Mpozzi - Perhaps
Maama gyali - Mother is there
Taata yafa dda - Father died long ago
Kaakati emyaka ena - Now it is four years
Emyaka ena giyiseewo - It is four years which have passed
Musawo mu ddwaliro - He/she is a doctor in a hospital
Eriri - Which is at
Eriri okumpi n'ewaffe - Which in near ours
Baganda- bo - Your siblings (same sex)
Bannyoko - Your siblings (opp. sex)

Bannyinaze	-	My siblings (opp. sex)
Alina bannyina babiri	-	He has two sisters She has tow brothers
Nnina bannyinaze basatu	-	I have three sisters or - I have three brothers
Okusinga	-	to be best of all
Ggwe osinga obukulu	-	Are you the eldest?
Y'asinga obuto	-	Is she the youngest?
Be basinga obungi?	-	Are they the majority?
Nze nsinga	-	I am the best
Bakyasoma	-	They are still at school
Bakyala	-	They are still eating
Bakyatambula	-	They ara still walking
Mukyatuyamba	-	You ara still helping us
Bonna	-	All of the
Bokka	-	(They) only
Ffekka	-	(we) only
Mmwekka	-	(you) only
Nzekka	-	(I) only
Kizibwe	-	Cousin
Ssenga	-	paternal aunt
Kojja	-	maternal uncle
Bataata	-	paternal aunties
Bamaama	-	materna aunties
Kumpi	-	near
Kumpi n'e wammwe	-	near to your place
Mu kibuga	-	In the town/city
Mu kyalo	-	In the village
Tebabeera wamu	-	The do not stay together
Abamu	-	Some of them
Abalala	-	Others
Ababo	-	Yours (people)
Omwaka ogwayita	-	Last year
Abange	-	My people
Ababe	-	Your people
Abaffe	-	Our people
Tebaliiwo	-	They are not there
Okusemba	-	To be the last
Asembayo	-	He comes last
Addako	-	He comes next

ACTIVITY III

STRUCTURAL NOTE

The **still** form
Look at these sentences:

Omukyala afumba mmere	-	The wife is cooking food
Omukyala akyafumba mmere	-	The wife is still cooking food
Nsoma Luganda	-	I am studying Luganda
Nkyasoma Luganda	-	I am still studying Luganda
Ali mu katale	-	He is in the market
Akyali mu katale	-	He is still in the market

Notice that the -kya form can be equated to the word **still** in English.

Comparatives

Okusinga - to be more/better than

Ani asinga obunene?	-	Who is the biggest?
Ggwe osinga obugezi?	-	Are you the cleverest?
Ani akusinga obuwanvu	-	Who is taller that you?

Omwana wange ye asinga obulalu.
My child is the most wild of them all
Omwami wo ye atusinga (y'atusinga) obugagga -
Your husband is the richest of us all

Look at this also.

Kasalina munene	-	Kasalina is big
Mary munene nnyo	-	Mary is very big

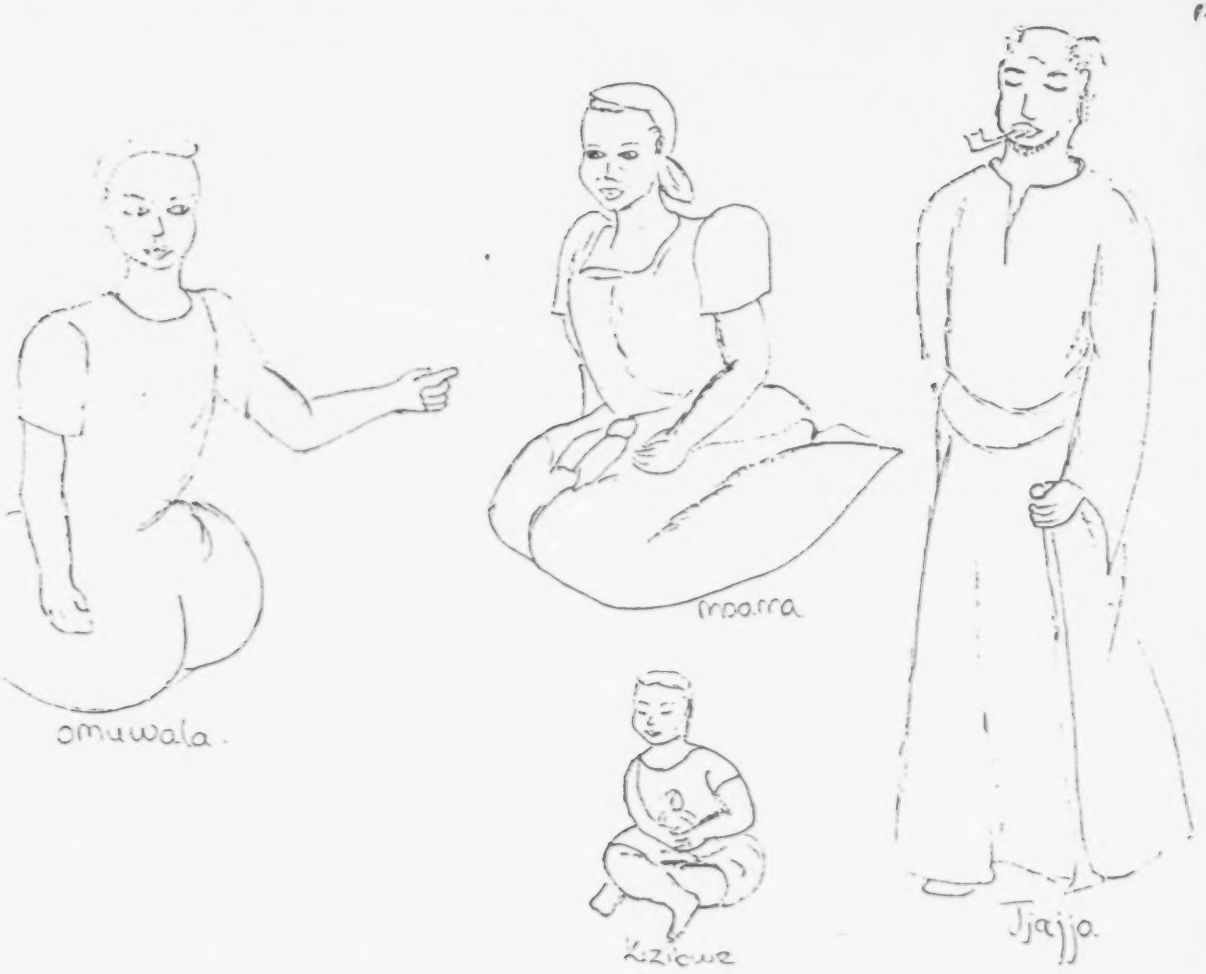
John ye asinga (y'asinga) obunene - John is the biggest

Rose mulwadde	-	Rose is ill
Margaret mulwadde nnyo	-	Margaret is very ill

Monique ye asinga (y'asinga) obulwadde - Monique is the most ill.

Colours

Ennyumba yo y'a kitaka	-	Your house is brown
Ekiteteeyi kye kya kyenvu	-	Her dress is yellow
Ensawo yange myufu	-	My bag is red
Radio yaffe nzirugavu	-	Our radio is black
Sikaati yo ya bululu	-	Your shirt is blue
Essaati ye ya kikuusi kuusi	-	His shirt is grey
Empale yo ya kiragala	-	Your trouser is green
Ekkooti ye njeru	-	His coat is white



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Name these now.

Kitaka, kyenvu, myufu, nzirugavu, bululu, kikuusikuusi, kiragala, njeru

ACTIVITY IV

Now describe the colours of the items in your class or room as well as dressing items

Look at these adjectives:

- ne ne -	-	kinene	munene	banene
	-	a big thing	a big person	big people
- tono	-	kitono	mutono	batono
small	-	a small thing	smallperson	small people
-wanvu	-	kiwanvu	muwanvu	bawanvu
		a tall thing	tall peron	tall people
-mpi	-	kimpi	mumpi	bampi
		a short thing	a short person	short people
-gezi	-	kigezi	mugezi	bagezi
		a clever thing	a clever person	clever people
-siru	-	kisiru	musiru	basiru
		a stupid thing	a stupid person	stupid people
-gagga	-	mugagga	bagagga	
(rich)		a rich man	rich people	
- avu (poor)	-	mwavu	baavu means poor people-	
		(a poor man)		
lungi		kirungi	mulungi	balungi
(good)		a good thing	a good man	good people
-bi	-	Kibi	mubi	babi
(bad)		a bad thing	a bad man	bad people

TOPIC IX

HEALTH/FRIENDSHIP/HOME

OLWALEERO LUNAKU KI?

What is the day today

COMPETENCY: Describe daily activities according to weather, time and other situations.

OBJECTIVES: Express activities done on daily basis. Identify type of climatic conditions and be able to convey all this in a letter form. Talk/write about activities which take place and describe climate and vegetation in a simple fashion.

SETTING: Writing a letter to your friend in another country explaining about your daily routine, the climatic condition and seasons.

A letter from John to his friend -
(Ebbaluwa John gyawandiikidde mukwano gwe)

C/o Mr. Musoke
P.O. Box 5286
Kampala
Uganda.

Munnange James,

Oli otyanno ennaku zino. Ate bakadde bo ne baganda bo bali batya? Muto wo yagenda mu University kaakati, oba tannaba? Ate mwannyoko Alice ali atya? Olowooza akyanzijukira? Bw'oba omulabye mugambe nti nze mulowoozaako nnyo.

Munnange ffe tuli eno e Uganda. Ensi eyawukanira ddala okuva ku yaffe. Abantu basanyufu era baagala nnyo okuyamba abagenyi, Kyokka boogera nnyo oluganda ate nga nze nkyali muyizi buyizi. Oluusi ndowooza nti bansekerera so nga ate baseka byabwe.

James, ndowooza oyagala nkubuulire ebintu byentera okukola buli lunaku. Munnange nzuukuka ku ssaawa kkumi n'abbiri n'ekitundu buli nkya. Bwemmala okunaaba n'okusenya amannyo neneefumbira ekyenkya. Ntera kulya omugaati oguliko blue band n'omubisi gwe'- njuki

ne kaawa omuka nga temuli mata na sukaali. Ku ssaawa bbiri mba mmaze okutegeka ebintu mu kisenge kyange. Ngenda okusoma oluganda ku ssaawa bbiri n'ekitundu. Tusoma oluganda okuva ku ssaawa bbiri n'ekitundu okutuusa ku ssaawa nnya n'ekitundu. Tugenda netunywayo ekikopo kya caayi ne ka keeke oba ekintu ekirala. Tuddamu okusoma okuva ku ssaawa ttaano okutuusa ku ssawa mu kaaga n'ekitundu. Olwo nno netugenda tufuna ekyemisana. Bwetumala tuwummulamu katono netuddayo okusoma oluganda oba ebirala ku ssaawa munaana. Tumala ku ssaawa kkumi netufunayo ekikopo kya caayi. Okuva ku ssaawa kkumi n'ekitundu twekolera byaffe okutuusa ku ssaawa emu ey'ekiro. Tulya ekyeggulo ku ssaawa emu yennyini era bwetumala, buli omu nakola kyayagala. Nze ntera kwebaka ku ssaawa ttaano n'ekitundu nga mmaze okusomako n'okukola ebirala.

Munnange James nafunayo mikwano gyange ebiri omu ye john Mbiti, ate omulala ye Susan Mukasa. Bombi bakyali bavubuka. Tunyumya nnyo nabo era basanyusa.

Naye kaakati mmwe muli mutya eyo? Ebintu bakyabiseera nnyo? Taatawo baamuwummuza nga bwe yali alowooza? Ebiseera by'obutiti bitandise kaakati?

Eno mu Uganda ensi nnungi nnyo, eriyo ebimuli bingi nnyo ebya langi zonna. Eriyo n'emiti mingi, ensozi n'obusozi, emigga ne nnyanja ennene ennyo (L. Victoria). Enkuba etera okutonnya ate amangu ago omusana negwaka!! Abantu abasinga balimi era ebitooke bingi nnyo kubanga bafunako emmere ate ne batunda amatooke. Balina emmere endala gyebalima nnyingi. Nga lumonde, muwogo emmere ey'omuttaka n'ebirala. Ebibala birungi nnyo ate nga bingi. Nze njagala nnyo ennaanansi obutunda n'emiyembe.

Naye nno munnage James, oluusi amasannyalaze gavaako okumala ebbanga eddene. Oluusi amazzi tegajja olwo tugula buguzi. Eby'okulya nga cheese, humberger, pitza n'ebirala ebyo si bingi. Obudde buli butya eyo kaakati?L

Munnange ndowooza kankome wano. Ebbaluwa yange mpanvu nnyo. Bambi nziraamu ombuulire obulamu bwebuli.

Nze owuwo ddala
John Baxtes
C/o ...Mr. Musoke.
Box 5286, Kampala.....
Uganda.

ACTIVITY I

i) Write a simple letter in English to a friend of yours explaning to him about your daily chores here in Uganda, the people, vegetation and climate etc.

ii) Now try to translate those words you have written into luganda

iii) Write down the words and structures which you can not translate in Luganda at all.

iv) At the end of this unit you will cross check to see if you can translate your entire letter into luganda. do not worry if you can not translate your entire letter. Your will be able to do this later on.

ACTIVITY II

Now, look at the following words/phrasses which have been matched with their English equivalents and try to write up your letter in Luganda to your Ugandan friend/teacher describing how you carry out your daily chores at home (Britain - America). The vegetation, climatic conditions etc.

Kaawa omuka nga temuli sukaali - Strong coffee without sugar
Omubisi gw'enjuki - Honey
Munnange - My dear
Ennaku - Days
Ennaku zino - These days
Obudde buli butya? - How is the weather?
Bakadde - Your parents
Mmaze - I have finished
Baganda bo - Your sibling (same sex)
Mutowo - Your younger sibling
Obudde bunnyogoga - The weather is cold
Yagenda - He/she went
Oba - Or
Nsuubira oli bulungi - I hope you are well/fine
Tannaba - He/she hasn't finished
Mwannyoko - Your sibling (opp. sex)
Mmanyinaze - My sibling (opp. sex)
Mwannyina - His/her sibling (opp. sex)
Olowooza - You think/do you think
Okyanzijukira - She remembers me?
Bw'oba - If/In case

Baakisa era bayamba - They are kind and helpful
Mugambe - Tell him
Kaakati bissera bya nkuba - It is a rainy season now
Nti - That
Okutegeka - To arrange
Mmulowoozaako - I think of him/her
Ensi eyawukanira ddala okuva - The country is quite different from
Abantu basanyufu - People are pleasant/happy
Kaakati biseera bya kyeya - It is now dry
Kyokka - But
Nkyali muyizi - I am still a student
Oluusi - Sometimes
Bansekerera - They laugh at me
Baseka byabwe - They are laughing at their own jokes
Nkubuulire - Shall I tell you
Ebintu bye ntera okukola - Things which I usually do
Nzuukuka ku ssaawa kkumi n'abbiri - I get up at 6.00 p.m.
Oguliko - Which has on

ACTIVITY III

Translate this letter into Luganda.
You should first study the vocabulary you have just been given.

Address

Date

Dear Susan,

How are you these days?
I hope you are fine. How are your people at home? How are the children and your husband? I am quite fine, but I am working hard. I am studying Luganda because I want to talk to people. The people here speak a lot of Luganda and sometimes I think that they are laughing at me. They are quite pleasant and kind hearted and helpful.

My younger sister and brother are here with me now. My sister is a doctor, and my brother is a teacher like me. They say that they like Uganda a lot. They like the trees, the flowers and the rain and sunshine. They are very happy.

Now Susan, do you still remember Joseph my friend? He writes to me and tells me what he is doing. He says that he likes the food and fruits very much. But he does not know how to cook matooke or rice.
Alright them. Good bye.

Yours
K.M.N

Structural explanation

More about the Noun classification sytems and its implication in the grammar of Luganda.
Look at the sentences below.

More Possessive Pronouns

(O-mu) Omwana **wange** ali bulungi -	My child is well
(A-ba) Abaana **bange** bali bulungi -	My children are well
(E-ki) Ekikopo **kyange** kiri ku mmeeza -	My cup is on the table
(E-bi) Ebikopo **byange** biri ku mmeeza -	My cups are on the table
(E-N) Essowaani **yo** eri mu ffumbiro -	Your plate is in the kitchen
(E-N) Essowaani **zo** ziri mu ffumbiro -	Your plates are in the kitchen

(O-mu) Omucungwa **gw'** omwana **guli wano** - The child's orange is here
(E-mi) Emicungwa **gu'** omwana **giri wano** - The child's oranges are here
(E-li) Ettooke lyaffe liri mu nnimiro - Our banana plant is in the garden
(A-ma) Amatooke gaffe gali mu nnimiro - Our bananas are in the garden
(O-lu) Olugoye lwo luli bweru - Your cloth is outside
(E-N) Engoye zo ziri bweru - Your clothes are are outside
(A-ka) Akambe k'omusomesa kali mu ddiiro - The teacher's knife is in the sitting room
(O-bu) Obwambe bw'omusomesa buli mu ddio - The teacher's knives are in the sitting room
(E-) ewaffe eriyo abaana bangi - At ours there are many children
Ku- Ku mmeeza kuliko ebitabo bingi - On the table where are many books.
Mu- Mu nnyumba mulimu a bagenyi batono - In the house there are few visitors
(O-Ku) O kutu kwange kuliko ebbwa - On my ear, there is a wound.
(A-ma) A matu gange galiko amabwa - On my ears there are wounds

The noun classification has specific demands which must always be fullfilled.

1. Once you have picked a **noun** then the other grammatical elements which you use on the sentence must reflect attributes of the noun you have picked as indicated above.

2. The agreement makers must occur on the adjectives, (e.g. big, small,) on the possessive, (e.g. my, your,) on the demostratives, (e.g. (this, that etc) on the verbs (e.g. sit, like, sing etc) but not on **Averbs** (e.g. well, fine, quickly, slowly etc), The relative pronouns etc.

3. The above list given is not exhaustive. However, it contains the bigger majority of the noun classes in Luganda.

ACTIVITY III

Find out and write down all the words you know which fall under the following classifications:

	(o-mu - a-ba-)	(o-mu - e-mi)
e.g.	o - Musajja - Abasajja	o-mucungwa - emicungwa
	(e-ki - e-bi-)	(e-n - e-n)
e.g.	e kitabo - ebitabo	e sowaani - essowaani
	(e-li - a-ma)	(o-lu - e-n)
e.g.	e riiso(eye) - amaaso	olunaku - ennaku
	(a-ka - o-bu)	(o-ku - a-ma)
e.g.	a-kaso - obuso	okugulu - amagulu
	(table knife - knives)	(leg - legs)

ACTIVITY IV

Now try to use the words you have fitted into the various classes in simple sentences.

e.g. Omusawo wange akola nnyo
(my doctor works hard)

Relative pronouns (object case)

ACTIVITY V

Study these sentences;

Omwana **gw'**alina mulwadde
The child whom she has is sick
Abaana b'alina balwadde
The children whom she has are sick
Omucungwa gw'atunda mubi
The orange which he is selling is bad
Emicungwa gy'atunda mibi
The oranges which he sells are bad
ekitabo ky'asoma kyange
The book which he is reading is mine
Ebitabo by'asoma by ange
The boos which he is reading are mine

Ensawo gy'akutte ya kitaka
The bag which she is holding is brown
Ensawo z'atunda nkadde
The bags which he sells are second hand.

Note particulary the fact that.

gw'(a)
b'(a)
gw'(a)
gy'(a)
ky'(a)
by'(a)
z'(a)

are all serving the same function of connecting two or more ideas.

e.g. The child **whom** you spanked .....
The table which you bought .....
The book which you want .....
The oranges which he sells are .....

Try to make up more sentences.
You should start by contructing on noun class e.g.
Translate these into English

Omusawo gw'asomesa wange
Abasawo b'abuulira balungi
Abayizi b'ayita bagezi
Abalimi betuyamba basanyuse
Omulimi gwetuyamba mulungi
Abakyala betulaba bulijjo ba Faransa
Omukyala gwebayamba mulwadde.

Note that the **relative pronoun** which connects ideas shluld be gu/ba in the above sentence but they change to **gwa** and ba because they are attached to vowels like **a o** etc. When these pronouns are replaced by **tu, ba, mu,** then **be** and **gwe** are used.

CULTURAL NOTE

Styles of writing letters.

In Luganda when you are addressing an important person whether orally or in writting then the following terms are used:

Ssebo - *Sir*
Nnyabo - *Madam*
Ow'ekitiibwa - *his/her highness/excellence*
Mwami - *Mr.*
Mukyala - *Mrs*
Ssebo ow'ekitiibwa - *Your excellence Sir,*

Ssebo ow'ekitiibwa Kattikkiro - Your excellence the Prime Minister
Ssebo Kitaffe mu Katonda - Our father in God (for bishops, etc.)
Munnange - My dear
Owange - My dear (very casual)
Owange James - Hey James
etc.

In many cases people begin letter by carrying warm salutations with the words:
Nkulamusizza nnyo
or Mbalamusizza nnyo
These words are in perfective form and they imply that the writer has sent very warm salutations. However, please take note of the fact that the above form is used onto someone you know quite well.

When one wants to end a letter in Luganda, the following phrasses could be employed.

Nze akussaamu ekitiibwa - respectively yours
Munnowo - Yours
Nze akwagala - Lovingly
Nze akulowoozaako ennyo - I who thinks of you greatly)
Nze owuwo ddala - Yours trully
Owuwo Yours
etc.

VOCABULARY

NOUNS

LUGANDA	ENGLISH	PLURAL
Yesu	Jesus	-
Olunaku	Day	ennaku
Omukozi	Worker	abakozi
Omwezi	Month	emyezi
Omwaka	Year	emyaka
Amefuga	Independence	amefuga
Wiiki	Week	wiiki
Ekkanisa	Church	amakanisa
Ssekukakulu	Christmas	sekukakulu
Amazaalibwa	Christmas	amazaalibwa
Omukristaayo	Christians	abakuristaayo
Omuserikale	Soldier	abaserikale

LUGANDA	ENGLISH	PLURAL
Bufaransa	France	-
Omujulizi	Martyr	abajulizi
Olubuto	Stomach/tummy	embuto

VERBS

LUGANDA	ENGLISH
Okukerewa	to be late/delay
Okuwummula	to rest
Okukkiriza	to believe in/accept/admit

ADJECTIVES/NOUNS

Ennaku	sadness
Ssanyu	joy
kikereezi (Adverb)	late

Days of the week

Odinary numbers are used in the counting of the days of the week, i.e. 1st 2nd etc.

Olwokusooka	Monday
Olwokubiri	Tuesday
Olwokusatu	Wednesday
Owokuna	Thursday
Olwokutaano	Friday
Olwomukaaga	Saturday
Olwomusanvu	Sunday

Amanya g'emyeezi (Names ot the month)

Nowadays Luganda uses the English calendar, the English names were borrowed and assimilated into Luganda. Sometimes ordinal numbers are used. However, the Baganda of the past had segmentd the year according to specific activities and climatic weather conditions.

LUGANDA	ENGLISH	ORDINAL NUMBERS
Janwali	January	ogusooka
Febulwali	February	ogwokubiri
Maaki (Maaci)	March	ogwokusatu
Apuli	April	ogwokuna
Maayi	May	ogwokutaano
Juni	June	ogwomukaaga
Julayi	July	ogwomusanvu
Agusito	August	ogwomunaana
Sebutemba	September	ogwomwenda
Okitobba	October	ogwekkumi
Novemba	November	ogwekkumi n'ogumu
Desemba	December	ogwekkumi n'ebiri

ACTIVITY III

Try to memorise these words and make up your own descriptive sentences on them.

1. Taata — father
2. Maama — mother
3. Abaana — children
4. a) Omutabani — son
   b) Omuwala — daughter
   c) Omuggulanda — first born
   d) Omuggalanda — last born

Abantu ab'oluganda: **(close relative)**

1.	Taata omuto	Paternal uncle
2.	Senga	Paternal aunt
3.	Maama omuto	Maternal aunt
4.	Jjajja omusajja	Grand father
5.	Jjajja omukazi	Grand mother
6.	Kizibwe	Cousin
7.	Mukoddomi	Son-in-law
8.	Mukaamwana	Daughter-in-law
9.	Ssezaala	Father-in-law
10.	Nnyazaala	Mother-in-law
11.	Muzukulu	Grandchild
12.	Mulamu	Sister-in-law

NOUNS SHOWING RALATIONSHIPS ETC

LUGANDA	ENGLISH	PLURAL
omwana	child	abaana
omulenzi	boy	abalenzi
omuwala	girl	abawala
olutalo	war	entalo
embaga	wedding	embaga
mukwano	friend	emikwano
oluganda	relationship	enganda
omulongo	twin	abalongo
mulekwa	orphan	bamulekwa
nnamwandu	widow	banamwandu
semwandu	widower	basemwandu
ekitiibwa	honour	ebitiibwa
omuzadde	parent	abazadde
olumbe	funeral/ funeral rites	Ennyimbe
omukazi	woman	bakazi
omusajja	man	basajja
empisa	behaviour	empisa

VERBS

LUGANDA	ENGLISH
okuzaala	to give birth
okufumbirwa	to get married (a woman)
okuwasa	to get married (a man)

LUGANDA	ENGLISH
okufa	to die
okwanjula	to introduce (somebody)
okutegeera	to understand (to know about something)
okuyita	to call (to be known to somebody)
okutta	to kill
okuttibwa	to be killed
okujjukira	to remember

NOTE:

Omuyita otya = "how are you related?"
Lit: How do you call him/her?

ADJECTIVES

-lungi	good
-bi	bad
-nene	big
-tono	small
-to	young
-kulu	important/elder/grown up
-sanyufu/sanyuse	happy
-nnakuwavu	sad

*Note:
The prefix attached to the adjective corresponds to the noun prefix of the preceeding noun.

DRILLS

Practice the following compound words formed from the noun plus the possessives:

Taata	-	(Father)
Kitange	-	my father
Kitaawo	-	your father
Kitaawe	-	his father
kitaffe	-	our father
Kitammwe	-	your father
Kitaabwe	-	their father
Taata wa Mukasa	-	Mukasa's father

Maama	-	(Mother)
mmange	-	my mother
nnyoko	-	your mother
nnyina	-	his/her mother
nnyaffer	-	our mother
nnyamwe	-	your mother (pl)
nnyaabwe	-	their mother
nnyina Mukasa	-	Mukasa's mother
nnyina wa Mukasa		
Kkoja	-	(Maternal uncle)
Ssengange	-	My maternal aunt
Ssengaawo	-	your maternal aunt
Ssengaawe	-	
Ssengaffe	-	
Ssengammwe	-	
Ssengabwe	-	
Ssenga wa Mukasa	-	
Jjajja	-	(Grandparent)
Jjajjange	-	my grandfather/mother
Jjajjawo	-	
Jjajjaawe	-	
Jjajjaaffe	-	
Jjajjamwe	-	
Jjajjaabwe	-	
Jjajja wa Mukasa	-	
Bba jjajjange	-	husband of my grandparent
Muka jjajjange	-	wife of my grandparent

TOPIC X

TRANSPORTATION

LUNO OLUGUUDO LUTUUKA WA?

This road/street reach where?
Where does this road reach up to?

COMPETENCY: Ask, give, and follow directions

OBJECTIVES:
Ask, for directions
Locate places
Give instructions/directions
Asking for clarity and giving appropriate answers.

SETTING:
On the street (Kampala street)
Jane wants to identify several places and he asks several people for directions:

Jane: Ssebo osiibye otyanno?
Stranger: Bulungi nnyabo
Jane: Umm
Stranger: Umm
Jane: Ssebo wano bayitawo batya?
Stranger: Wano bayitawo city square
Jane: Umm - Umm -?
Stranger: Umm - Umm
Jane: Kaakati mbadde njagala kugenda mu katale k'e Nakasero, ntuukayo ntya?
Stranger: Tambula ogende mu maaso katono, okutuusa lwo'n'otuuka ku nkulungo. Emmotoka nnyingi eziserengeta nga zigenda ku Car Park. Mmotolea we zisimba Waliwo Uganda Pharmaceuticals Limited.
Jane: Otyo ...?
Stranger: Serengetera ddala otuuke ku nkulungo eyokubiri
Jane: Ntegedde, otyo ...?
Stranger: Kaakati sala ekkubo oyongere okuserengeta. Otambulako katono nga otuuka ku park y'emmotoka ezipangisibwa. Ku mukonogwo ogwa kkono weewali akatale ne Nakasero. Ate bw'osala oluguudo nga ovudde mu katale ka waggulu ogende mu katale ka wansi.

Jane: Weebale nnyo ssebo kaakati bwe mmala okugula ebintu, nnyinza okufuna emmotoka eziraga ku taxi park?
Stranger: Yee - Taxi nnyingi ziyimirira ku katale. Naye weegendereza, ababbi bangi.
Jane: Ogambye otya? Ababbi bangi? Babbi ki?
Stranger: Abavubuka bangi abatambulatambula nga tebalina kyebakola. Basala ensawo z'abakazi oluusi n'abasajja.
Jane: Munnange weebale kumbulirako!
Stranger: Kale bambi, beera bulungi
Jane: Kale, nawe beera bulungi
Stranger: Kale
Jane: U m m
Stranger: U m m

ACTIVITY I

Try to translate the following into English verbally and to give appropriate answers.

1. Ogenda wa kaakati? .....
2. Ogenda kukola yo ki? .....
3. Lwaki .....
4. Akatale ke Nakasero kali Masaka? .....
5. Akatale ke Nakasero kali ludda wa? .....
6. Ate Post Office eri ludda wa? .....
7. Post Office eri kumpi ne Car Park? .....
8. Erinaanye ki? .....
9. National Theater eri ku luguudo ki? .....
10. Erinaanye Radio Uganda .....
11. Ogendera mu taxi ki ngi', ogenda ku National Theatre? .....
12. Mu taxi batwala ssente mmeka okutuuka ku National Theatre .....
13. Taxi ezigenda Entebbe zibeera wa? .....
14. Ate ezigenda epbutabika oba e Luzira zibeera wa? .....

ACTIVITY II (IMAGINATIVE)

You would like to give directions to someone who wants to visit some good shops in Kampala to purchase material and other things.
Read throung the following and the write out your own dialogue:

Wano bayitawo batya?
Lit Here they call it what
what do they call this place

2 Mbadde njagala kugenda
Lit I have been wanting to go
(I would like to go)
3. Ntuukayo ntya?
Lit I arrive there how
(How do I arrive there)
4. Tambula ogende mu maaso katono
Lit. Walk, so that you go infront a little
(continue on, right infront a little bit)
5. Okutuusa lw'onotuuka ku nkulungo
Lit. Until when you reach at the round about
(until when you arrive at the round about)
6. Emmotoka nnyingi eziserengeta
Lit. The cars many which roll down
There are many cars which go down
7. Nga zigenda ku car park
Whilst going to the car jpark
8. Waliwo Uganda Pharmaceuticals
9. Sserengepsa ddala
Go down completely
10. Otuuke
So that you may arrive at/reach at
11. Ku nkulungo ey'okubiri
On the second roundabout.
12. Otyo ------ That is right
13. Ntegedde ------ I have understood
14. Sala ekkubo ----- cross the road
15. Oyongere ----- So that you may continue
16. Oyongere okuserengeta ------ So that you continue to go down
17. Otambulako katono
You talk on a little bit
18. Nga otuuka ku park y'emmotoka
And the you arrive at the park of the motor cars
19. Ku mukono ogwa kkono
Lit On the hand left
On the left hand side
20. Weewali akatale ke Nakasero
Lit. That is where there is the market of Nakasero
That is where the market is
21. Ate bw'osala oluguudo
And when you cross the road
22. Ng'ovudde mu katale ka waggulu
As you come from the market of the upper side
23. Mu katale ka wansi
In the market of the lower side
24. Bwe mmala okugula ebintu
When I finish buying things

25. Nyinza okufuna - would I be able to get .....
26. Okuyinza - to be able
27. Okufuna - to get, to obtain, to receive
28. Taxi eziraga mu Park
29. Olaga wa? - where are you heading to
30. Ndaga mu kibuga - I am heading towards town
31. Taxi nnyingi ziyimirira ku katale
Lit Taxi many they stop at the market
Many taxi stop at the market
32. Weegendereze - Be careful about
33. Weegendereze ababbi - Be mindful of thieves
34. Ogambye otya?
Lit (you have said what?
What have you said
35. Abavubuka abatambulatambula
The youths who walk about
36. Nga tebalina kye bakola
Whilst they do not have anything they are doing
37. Basala ensawo z'abakazi, oluusi n'abasajja.
They cut the handbags of women and sometimes of men.
(They rob women and steal money from their handbags.
38. Munnange weebale kumbulirako
My friend thank you for telling me.

ACTIVITY III

Note these and start using them in your own sentences.

Read them aloud first.

Abantu bangi	-	many people
Abayizi bangi	-	many students
Abalimi bangi	-	many farmers
Abasomesa bangi	-	many teachers
Ennaku nnyingi	-	many days or a lot of sorrow and suffering
Entebe nnyingi	-	many chairs
Emmotoka nnyingi	-	many cars
Amazzi mangi	-	a lot of water
Amafuta mangi	-	a lot of paraffin
Amatooke mangi	-	a lot of bananas
Amalwaliro mangi	-	many hospitals
Ebitabo bingi	-	many books
Ebintu bingi	-	many things
Ebikopo bingi	-	many cups
Ebisolo bingi	-	many animals
Emiti mingi	-	many trees
Emikeeka mingi	-	many mats

Emisota mingi	-	many snakes
Emigga mingi	-	many rivers
Obutto bungi	-	a lot of cooking oil
Obuso bungi	-	many knives
Obuwunga bungi	-	a lot of maiza flour
Obuyambi bungi	-	a lot of help

ACTIVITY IV

Now use the above sentences in a structure as indicated below.

Ewaffe waliyo abantu bangi
(At our there are) (people) (many)
Ewammwe waliyo abayizi .....
(At yours)
Ewaabwe waliyo entebe .....
(At theirs)
Ewuwo waliyo amatooke .....
(At yours)
Mu katale eriyo ebintu .....
(In the market there are things)
Mu nnyumba yo mulimu ebitabo .....
(In your house there are books)
Ku dduuka eriyo ebikopo.....
(At the shop there are cups)

Now add on 10 more sentences using the above patterns

ACTIVITY V

Answer in Luganda (Ddamu mu Luganda)

1. Main Post Office eri ku luguudo ki?
2. Akatale k'e Nakasero kali wa?
3. Okuva Entebbe okutuuka e Kampala ssente mmeka mu taxi
4. Okuva e Kampala okutuuka e Jinja ssente mmeka mu taxi?
5. Lake Victoria Hotel eri luddawa?
6. Ate Sheraton Hotel eri ludda wa?
7. Omanyi edduuka eririmu engoye ennungi?
8. Omanyi wawe batunda ebibala ebirungi?
9. Omanyi wawe batunda omuzigo.
10. Bakadde bo babeera wa? Mu kibuga oba mu kyalo?
11. Ekkubo erigenda e Mulago mu ddwaliro liri wa?
12. Taxi ezigenda Entebbe zibeera wa?

ACTIVITY VI

Complete these:

A:	Jane ogendawa	B:	Ng'enda .....
A:	Kukola ki?	B:	Njagala kugula .....
A:	Oyagala bingi oba bitono	B:	Njagala .....
A:	Nange njagala kugula bibala	B:	Kale jangu tugende tugule .....
A:	Ebibala ebirungi biri ludda wa Jane?	B:	Bibeera .....
A:	Ogambye otya?	B:	Ngambye nti bibeera .....
A:	Tebaseera nnyo?	B:	Oluusi baseera abazungu Naye ggwe tebayinza ku kuseera
A:	Shaa, Lwaki?	B:	Kubanga oli nange
A:	Bw'omala okugula ebibala ng'oddayo eka?	B:	Nedda njgagala kugenda ku ka ka wooteri akali okumpi ne Bank ya Baroda
A:	Oyagala kunywa sooda?	B:	Nedda njagala kunywa caayi
A:	Tugende ffembi?	B:	Kale jangu tugende
A:	Kale		

STRUCTURAL NOTE:

Look at these structures (imperatives)

1.	Mugambe ajje tugende	-	Tell him to come so that we go
2.	Bagambe batandike okukola	-	Tell them to start working
3.	Bagambe basirike tulyoke tuwulire bulungi	-	Tell them to be quiet so that we can hear properly
4.	Mugende kaakati	-	You should go now
5.	Jangu omperekereko	-	Please come and accompany me
6.	Babuuze oba bategedde bulungi	-	Ask them whether they have understood properly

You could make similar sentences to familiarize yourself with this form.

More about class agreement classes and the verb to be

1.	Omwana wo	ali	ludda	wa?
	Your child	she is	direction	where
2.	Abaana bo	bali	ludda	wa?
	Your children	they are	direction	where
3.	Bank ya Uganda	eri	ludda	wa?
4.	Akatale ko	kali	ludda	wa?
5.	Amaduuka go	gali	ludda	wa?
	(Your shops)			
6.	Eddwaliro lyo	liri	ludda	wa?
	(Your hospital)			
7.	Essomero lyo	liri	ludda	wa?
	(Your school)			
8.	Embwa zo	ziri	ludda	wa?
	(Your dogs)			
9.	Taxi yo	eri	ludda	wa?
	(Your taxi)			
10.	Essimu yo	eri	ludda	wa?
	(Your telephone)			

Wa = where
Ludda wa? In which direction/side/location?
Thus note the agreement in the possessives as well as the verbs:

Possessives	**verb to be**	
wo -	a li -	omusomesa wo ali mu kkomera (Your techer is in prison)
bo -	ba li -	Abasomesa bo bali mu kkomera
yo -	e li -	Enkoko yo eri mu ffumbiro (Your chicken are in the kitchen)
ko -	ka li -	Akaso kange kali wa?
bwo -	bu li -	Obuso bwange buli wa?
go -	ga li -	Amagi go gali ku mmeeza (Your eggs are on the table)
lyo -	li ri -	Eggi lyo liri ku mmeeza
gwo -	gu li -	Omukeeka gwo guli wali
gyo -	gi ri -	Emikeeka gyo giri wali (Your mats are over there)

ACTIVITY

Here is a list of words. Look at them carefully and choose the appropriate words which will fit in with the possesssives given above.

Omusomesa .....
Abakozi .....
Emmotoka .....
Akatale .....
Obutebe .....
Amaduuka.....
Edduuka .....
Omucungwa .....
Emicungwa .....
Taxi .....
Embwa .....

Now make up complete sentences built on the structure above.

More cultural/structural explanations

In Uganda, there are several types of transport means.
The majority of people walk
(Abantu abasinga batambula butambuzi)
Note that we have reduplicated the verb (-batambula) to give the impression that people Simply walk.
You could also find the same idea in the following:
Taxi people simply drive anyhow, they do not care.

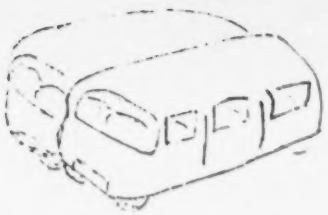
Aba loore bavuga buvuzi era batomera bannaabwe
The lorry drivers simply drive and they knock/crash into their fellow beings.

Ab'o bugaali bavugira mu luguudo tebaagala kuvugira ku mabbali
The cyclists cycle in the main road, they do not want to cycle on the path way

Abantu abasinga mu Uganda tebatambulirangako mu nnyonnyi.
Most peoplein Uganda have never travelled in an aeroplane
Thus the means of transport

In Uganda (Ebye'ntambula) are;

1.	Taxi	-	ordinary taxis (passenger taxi)
2.	Taxi za sipensulo	-	special hire taxi
3.	Loole	-	lories



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4.	Eggaali y'omukka	-	Train (there are few of these in Uganda)
5.	Baasi	-	buses
6.	Obugaali	-	bicycles
7.	Ennyonyi	-	an aeroplane (there are a very few of these too)
8.	Ebigaali	-	Carts which transport laggagges which are so big
not			
9.	Okutambuza ebigere	-	travelling on foot
10.	Emmotoka z'obuyenjo	-	private cars.

Note also the following structures:

Ekkubo lituuka Kampala
The road reaches Kampala
Ekkubo erituuka e Kampala
The road which reaches Kampala
Ekkubo erituuka e Kampala liri wa?
(The road which reaches at Kampala is where?)
Where is the road which reaches Kampala

(SOME DIRECTIONS)

Omukono ogwa ddyo	-	the right hand side
Omukono ogwa kkono	-	the left hand side
Ebuva- njuba	-	where the sun rises from (East)
Ebugwa- njuba	-	where the sun sets (West)

Taxi egenda Ntebbe
The taxi is going/goes to Entebbe
E taxi egenda Entebbe eri ludda wa?
(The taxi which goes to Ntebbe is in which direction)
Where are the taxi which go to Entebbe
Emmotoka zigenda Jinja
The motor cars are going/goes to Jinja
Emmotoka ezigenda e Jinja
The motor cars which go to Jinja
Emmotoka ezigenda e Jinja ziiziri
The motor cars which go to Jinja are there.

Baasi zigenda Mbale
The buses are going to Mbale
Baasi ezigenda e Mbale
The buses which go to Mbale
Baasi ezigenda e Mbale ziri wali
The buses which go to Mbale are over there

Question:
Have you noticed the word in Lugand which stands for the English word **which?**
Go back to the sentences and try to notice it.
You may also want to note these too.

Omwana asoma ekitabo
The child is reading abook
Omwana asoma ekitabo mulwadde
The child **who** is reading a book is sick
Abaana balya amatooka
The children are eating matooke
Abaana **aba**lya a matooke batono
The children **who** eat matooke are few
Abalimi batunda ennyannya
The farmers are selling tomatoes
Abalimi **aba**tunda ennyannya bangi
The farmers **who** sell tomatoes are many

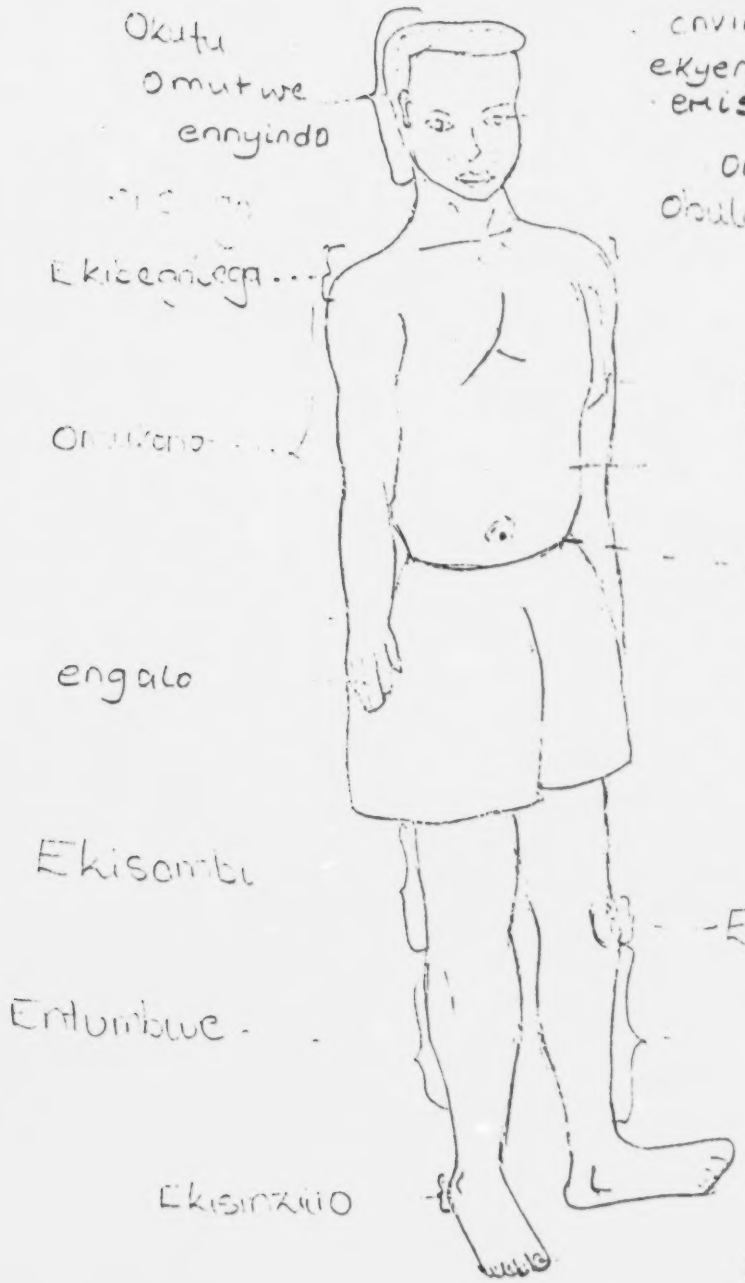
The verb to be in the present tense:

ndi musoma (I am a teacher)
O-li musomesa (You are a teacher)
But **musomesa** (He/she is a teacher)
Ndi muyizi w'oluganda (I am a student of Luganda)
Oli muyizi w'olugnanda (you are a student of Luganda
But **muyizi w'olugana** (He/she is a student of Luganda

However contrast that with the following

Ndi mu katale (I am in the market)
Oli mu katale (You are in the market)
But: ali katale (He is in the market)

In this last case you can see that the verb to be appears even in the 2nd person singular structures.



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TOPIC XI

HEALTH (EBY'OBULAMU)

BULWADDE KI OBUKULUMA?

Lit: Sickness what ails you?
What sickness is ailing you?

COMPETENCY: To idendentify and descibe the symptoms of some of the common ailments and treatments

OBJECTIVES:
1. To identify the most common names of the ailments in Luganda
2. To describe some of the symptoms of these ailmentss.
3. To describe the instructions given in the treatment of somes ailments and consoling forms
4. Use the past tense in conversation.

SETTING: A visit to the doctor
A: Doctor
B: Patient

A: Yingira nnyabo
B: Kale musawo
A: Tuulira awo nnyabo
B: Weebale ssebo
A: Muli mutaynno
B: Bulungi ssebo
A: Um
B: Musawo obulwadde butuluma nnyo
A: Mwembi bubaluma?
B: Yee ssebo
A: Otyo. Kale nno mbulira, kiki ekibaluma?
B: Musawo, omwami wange yeeyasooka okulwala. Omusujja n'omutwe bye byali bimuluma. Yagenda ne bamujanjaba, kyokka bweyali atandise okuwona: ate omwaṇa ono naye n'alwala. U-um--kaakati bwennali nzijanjaba omwana ono, ate nange omusujja n'omutwe nekifuba ne binkwata.
A: Kaakati nnyabo katutandike n'omwana ono. Alina emyaka emeka?
B: Alina emyaką kkumi n'ebiri
A: Asoma?
B: Yee musawo yali asoma okutuusa wiiki eyo ewedde.
A: Yatandika atya okulwala?

B: Yasooka kusesema naddukana
Bampayo obukerenda ne mmuwa era n'abeera bulungi
A: Otyo, ate ekifuba kino kyakolola kyatandika ddi
B: Kyatandi ku lwa kusatu, era nafuna ne ssenyiga n'omusujja
A: Olina eddagala lyonna lyewamuwa?
B: Yee ssebo namuwa Panadol neddagala ly'okukolola eryaffe.
A: Kaakati ali atya?
B: e - e musawo, yasuze bubi ddala! Yakolodde nnyo ate nga alina m'omusujja mungi. Yasesemye emirundi esatu.
A: Omuwaddeyo eddagala ku makya?
B: Yee ssebo, muwadde ka Aspirin kamu
A: Ate ggwe kiki ekikuluma?
B: Ssebo nze omutwe n'olubuto biludde nga binnuma.
A: Olubuto lukuluma lutya?
B: Lulinga olulimu enjoka, kubanga buli kiseera luba lutokooterera.
A: Ate omutwe?
B: Omutwe gunnuma nnyo buli nkya n'ekiro. Guntujja nnyo
A: Kale leka mbakebereko mwembi, omwana yeeyambulemu essaati mukebere mu kifuba.
B: Kale ssebo
A: Otyo, kaakati omwana ono ajja kufuna empiso ssatu, nga buli lunaku afunayo emu. Bajja kumuwa n'amakerenda gamirundi esatu, ne ddagala ery'okunywa, ebijiiko bibiri, emirundi esatu.
B: Kale ssebo. Ate nze ompadde ki?
A: Ggwe nkuwandiikidde eddagala ery'okunywa n'empeke. tofaayo mwenna mujja kubeera bulungi.
B: Kale musawo, weebale nnyo ssebo.
A: Kale munnange
B: Um - Um
A: Um - Um

PARTS OF THE BODY

Say these words out loudly e.g. singular & plural

1.	Omutwe	-	emitwe	-	head	-	heads
2.	Omumwa	-	emimwa	-	mouth	-	mouths
3.	Eriiso	-	amaaso	-	eye	-	eyes
4.	Obulago	-	obulago	-	neck	-	necks
5.	Erinnyo	-	amannyo	-	tooth	-	teeth
6.	Ebbeere	-	amabeere	-	breast	-	breasts
7.	Olulimi	-	ennimi	-	tongue	-	tongues
8.	Omukono	-	emikono	-	arm	-	arms
9.	Ekirevu	-	ebirevu	-	beard	-	beards
10.	Ekifuba	-	ebifuba	-	chest	-	chests
11.	Ennyindo	-	ennyindo	-	nose		noses
12.	Ekiwato	-	ebiwato	-	waist	-	waists
13.	Oluviiri	-	enviiri	-	hair	-	hairs
14.	Olugalo	-	engalo	-	finger	-	fingers
15.	Omugongo	-	emigongo	-	back	-	backs
16.	Olubuto	-	embuto	-	stomach		
17.	Evviivi	-	amaviivi	-	knee	-	knees
18.	Okugulu	-	amagulu	-	leg	-	legs
19.	Obwongo	-	obwongo	-	brain	-	brains
20.	Ekigere	-	ebigere	-	foot	-	feet
21.	Omusaayi	-	omusaayi	-	blood		
22.	Ekibumba	-	ebibumba	-	liver	-	livers
23.	Omutima	-	emitima	-	heart	-	hearts

Now draw your own human figure and fit in the same of the parts of the body.

ACTIVITY II

Pronounce these phrases clearly

Tuulira wano nnyabo
Obulwadde butuluma nnyo
Mwembi, mwembi, mwembi
ffembi, ffembi, ffembi
bombi, bombi, bombi
Kale nno mbuulira
Kiki ekibaluma.
Omwami yeeyasooka okulwala.
Omwana yeeyasooka okulwala
Omusujja n'omutwe
Bye byali bimuluma .
Bye bimuluma
Bye byali bituluma
Yagenda ne ba- mujjanjaba

Bweyali atandise okuwona
Omwana naye n'alwala
Bwe nnali nzijanjaba omwana
Ate nange nendwala
ne binkwata
Katutandike n'omwana ono
Alina emyaka emeka?
Olina emyaka emeka?
Nnina emyaka emeka?
Yali asooma okutusa wiiki ewedde
Yatandika atya okulwala?
Yasooka kusesema n'okuddukana
Bampayo obukerenda ne mmuwa
Kyatandika ku lwa kusatu
Tandika okwogera n'a bantu mu Luganda
Eddagala lyo nna lye wamuwa?
Eddagala lyo' kukolola ervaffe
Yasuze bubi ddala!
Yassessemye emirundi esatu
Omutwe n'olubuto birudde nga binnuma

ACTIVITY III

Match and criss cross.
Use different colours for your lines

Tuulira awo	The Sickness is paining us alot
Obulwadde butulumma nnyo	Sit over there please
Mwembi	Both of us
Efembi	Both of you
Bombi	Tell me what is paining you
Mbulira, kiki ekibaluma	Both of them
Omwami yeeyasooka	He was the first to get sick
Yeeyasooka okulwala	The husband was the first
Omusujja n'omutwe	Which were paining him
Bye byali bimuluma	The fever and headache
Yagenda	And they treated him
Nebamujjanjaba	He went
Bwe yali atandise okuwona	To get better/healed
	When he was beginning
Naye n'alwala	When I was treating this one
Bwennali nzijanjaba	He too became ill
Ekifuba ne kinkwata	Lets start with this one
Katutandike n'o no	They got a cough
Alina emyaka emeka	How many years do I have
Nnina emyaka emeka	How many years does he have
Yali asoma	Up to last week
Okutuusa wiiki ewedde	He was schooling
Jatandika atya	To become ill
Okulwala	How did he start
Yasooka kusesema	With a running tummy
N'okuddukana	He first started with vomiting
Baampayo	Some tablets and I gave him
Obukerenda ne mmuwa	They gave me
Kyatandika ku lwakusatu	Start speeking Luganda
Tandika okwogera oluganda	It started on Wednesday

ACTIVITY IV

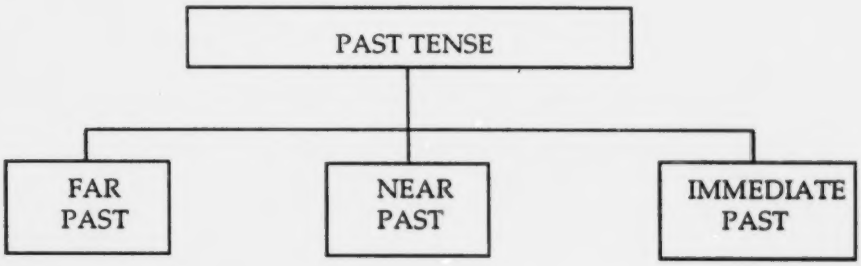
Write down the list of all those words you do not know and cannot even guess at.

STRUCTURAL NOTE:

The tenses (time markers) in Luganda, like many other Bantu languages has several **forms** which mark the **time** when an action, incident or event took place. In some traditional books the tenses are divided up into several categories. Let us look at the past tense **first**.

THE PAST TENSE

The linguistic forms which mark past tense manifest themselves in the following ways:



THE IMMEDIATE PAST

This is indicated by changing the ending of the main verb so that it takes one of the following forms; ye, dde, sse, zze,, se, ze, izza, ezza

It refers to actions performed in the past of about 3-4 hours.

Hence:

(He goes)	agenda	-	agenze (he has gone)
(He reads)	a soma	-	asomye (he has read)
(He eats)	a lya	-	alidde (he has eaten)
(He sits)	a tuula	-	atudde (he has sat)
(He teaches)	a somesa	-	asomesezza (he has taught)
(He speaks)	a yogera	-	ayogedde (he has spoken)
(He comes)	ajja	-	azze (he has come)
(He steals)	abba	-	abbye (he has stolen)

We shall see more of this later.

THE NEAR PAST

This tense is indicated by using a combination of the far past tense and the immediate past tense. for example;

Present	Far Past	Near Past	Immediate Past
agend aa	yagenda	yagenze	agenze
asoma	yasoma	yasomye	asomye
alya	yalya	yalidde	alidde
atuula	yatuula	yatudde	atudde
asomesa	yasomesa	yasomesezze	asomesezza
ayogera	yayogera	yayogedde	ayogedde
ajja	yajja	yazze	azze
atta	yatta	yasse	asse
abba	yabba	yabbye	abbye

THE FAR PAST

The far past indicates an active event or incident which took place in a period more than twelve hours age. Then there is a specific form which reveals this past time.

This is the (a-) which affects some ot the pronouns it occurs into.

Note for instance the following:

Present	Far Past	Near Past	Immediate Past
nkola	nakola	nakoze	nkoze
ndya	nalya	nalidde	ndidde
njagala	nayagala	nayagadde	njagadde
a kola	yakola	yakoze	akoze
alya	yalya	yalidde	alidde
ayagala	yayagala	yayagadde	ayagadde
okola	wakola	Wakoze	okoze
olya	walya	walidde	oldde
osoma	wasoma	wasomye	osomye
ogula	wagula	waguze	oguze
tulima	twalima	twalimye	tulimye
basaba	baasaba	baasabye	basabye
muyimba	mwayimba	mwayimbye	muyimbye
oyagala	wayagala	wayagadde	oyagadde
tukola	twakola	twakoze	tukoze
tulya	twalya	twalidde	tulidde
twagala	twayagala	twayagadde	twagadde
mukola	mwakola	mwakoze	mukoze
mulya	mwalya	mwalidde	mulidde
mwogera	mwayogedde	mwayogera	mwogedde

ACTIVITY

Here is a list of the verbs with which you must use the three tenses which you have just observed.

Kulaba	-	to see
kuzina	-	to dance
kulimba	-	to tell lies
kuvuga	-	to drive
kuleeta	-	to bring
kuyomba	-	to quarrel
kwebaka	-	to sleep
kwanguwa	-	to hurry
kwebaza	-	to thank
kutegeera	-	to understand
kusanyuka	-	to be happy
kuyitaba	-	to reply when called
kunaaba	-	to bathe

Note specifically the principles which govern the changes in the verb stem e.g. when the verb has only on **syllable** it will take **a-dde**

e.g. ku-wa - wadde
ku-ba - badde.

Similarly, when the verb ends in la/ra and it has more than two syllables, it ends in **-dde** also. Your teacher will help you to identify more verbs and rules.

TOPIC XII

OBUDDE N'E BY'OKWAMBALA
Climate and Clothing

OWANGE, OBUDDE BUNNYOGOGA NNYO
(my dear wether cold very) My dear, the weather is very cold)

COMPETENCY: to descibe the climatic conditions and expressions connected to clothing and personality

OBJECTIVE: 1. To name and talk about the various climatic/weather types
2. To use appropriate expression connected to clothing for male/females.
3. To express emotional feelings and desires.
4. Use the future tense

SETTING: Jane and her friend from Britain are talking about the general climatic conditions and clothing, in the near future time/tense

Jane: Oly'otyanno Iris?
Iris: Gyendi Jane Mwattu,
Jane: Um Um
Iris: Um Um
Jane: Owange ogenda kukola ki?
Iris: Munnange mbadde njagala kugenda Kampala kugulayo bintu, naye obudde buyise.
Jane: Nedda, obudde bukyali naawe!
Nze nja kukuwerekerako. Kazi ogenda kugula ki?
Iris: Njagala kugula manvuuli n'o mupiira gw'enkuba. Obudde bwa Uganda bukyukakyuka nnyo. Enkuba esobola okutonnya nga totegedde, ate amangu ago akasana ne kaaka.
Jane: Yee, obudde bwaffe bwe butyo. Oluusi akasana kaaka nyo ne mufa ebbugumu. Ate mugenda okulaba nga enkuba nayo etonnya, ng'obudde butandika okunnyogoga. Naye jangu tugende mu katale ka Owino ojja kufunnayo omupiira n'e manvuuli ku ssente ntono.
Iris: Kale tugende. Naye tolina kyogamba ku kiteteeyi kyange kino?
Jane: Bambi mbadde njagala okukubuulira nti onyumye nnyo.
Wakigula wa? Kuno oba Bungereza? Ate n'engatto zikunyumidde nnyo.
Iris: Munnange weebale kusiima, ekiteteeyi kino muganzi wange Alfred ye yakimpereeza wamu n'e ngatto ezituukirako

Jane: a - a - a, Iris, weesimye, kirabika Alfred akwagala nnyo.
Iris: Anti eyo yensonga lwaki nasalawo okuvayo nzije eno. Alfred nange twayagalana nga tulina emyaka kkumi na munaana ffembi. Bwetwamala University, Alfred magamba nti tufumbirigganwe kyokka nze mbadde sinnaba kwagala kufumbira musajja mmere.
Jane: Iris, omusajja wamuddukako buddusi? Bambi nga yalaba! naye ggwe owulira omwagalira ddala?
Iris: Yee mwagala, era ebiseera ebisinga gwe mbeera ndowoozaako. Bw'amala essabiiti ebbiri nga tampandiikidde oba okunkubira essimu kale mba mpulira bubi era nyinza n'okulwala. Ate ggwe, ani gw'olowoozaako buli kiseera?
Jane: Nze munnange muganzi wange yandekawo n'akwana mukwano gwange. Kyankola bubi nnyo era saagala na kukyogerako. Kyokka nze mmanyi nti sigenda kufumbirwa. Abasajja basirusiru nnuo.
Iris: Bambi nga walaba Jane!
Abasajja bazibu! kaakati nno jangu tugende tugule ebintu. Ndowooza ojja kunyambako okulonda ekirabo kya maama wange. Oba mugulire ekiteteeyi ekyekitengi, oba obw'omumatu oba ak'omubulago?
Jane: Tugende tulabe nange nja kugulayo ebintu bye ng'enda okutwala e Fort/Portal wiiki ejja. Omanyi tugenda Fort/Portal tulinayo omusomo ogukwata ku by'obulamu bw'a bakyala n'abaana.
Iris: Munaagenda ddi?
Jane: Tugenda nga 12 ogw'omwenda 1994. Omusomo jujja kumala wiiki nnamba. Era nze kaakati neesunga okugenda.
Iris: Kale , ekyo nkitegedde kaakati jangu tugendere mu taxi eno.
Jane: Kale tugende

Pronounce these words distinctly

Mbadde	Mbadde	Mbadde	I have been
Abadde	Abadde	Abadde	He has been
Obadde	Obadde	Obadde	You have been

Mbadde Njagala Kukubuuzaako
(I'd have liked to greet you a little bit)
Abadde ayagala kwebaka ko
(He would have liked to sleep (a bit)
Obadde oyagala kugenda ka
(You would have liked to go home)
Tubadde twagala kukuyambako
(We would have liked to help you a bit)
Babadde baagala kutubba!
(They would have liked to rob us)
Kugula - Kugulayo - Kugulayo
(To buy, to buy from there)

Kufuna Kufunayo kufuna Kufunayo
(to get to get from there)
Mulina Mulinayo Mulina Mulinayo
you have you have (there)

Obadde Obudde buyise, Obudde buyise
Time/weather (Time has passed - it is late)
Obudde, Bukedde, Obudde, Bukedde,
(It has dawned)
Obudde bukyali, Obudde bukyali
(It is still early)
Obudde bubi, Obudde bubi
(The weather is bad)
Obudde bulungi Obudde bulungi
(The weather is good)
Obudde bunnyogoga, Obudde bunnyogoga
(The weather is cold)
Obudde bwaffe bwe butyo.
(Our weather is like that)
Obudde bukyukakyuka, Obudde bukyukakyuka
Kuwerekera, Kuwerekera, Kuwerekera
(To accompany you)
Kukuwerekerako, Kukuwerekerako
(To accompany you a little bit)
Enkuba etonnya, Enkuba etonnya
(The rain is falling)
Manvuuli n'o mupiira gw'enkuba
(Umbrella and raincoat)
Akasana, Akasana, Akasana
(Sunshine)
Akasana kaaka nnyo, Akasana kaaka nnyo
(The sun is shinning a lot)
Tolina ky'ogamba? Tolina ky'ogamba?
(Don't you have anything to say?)
Ekiteteeyi, Ekiteteeyi Ekiteteeyi
(Dress)
Essaati, Essaati, Essaati
(Shirt)
Essaati n'empale, Essaati n'empale
(A shirt and pants)
Onyumye, Onyumye, Onyumye
(You smartly dressed)
Onyumye nnyo, Onyumye nnyo
(You are very smart)
Engatto zikunnyumidde, Engatto zikunnyumidde
(The shoes look so smart on you)

Weebale kusiima, Weebale kusiima
(Thank you for appreciating it)
Muganzi wange ye yakimpereeza
(My lover boy friend is the one who sent it to me)
Ye yakimpereeza, Ye yakimpereeza
(He sent it for me, he sent it for me)
Weesiimye, Weesimye, Weesimye
(You are lucky, you are lucky, you are lucky)
Kirabika, Kirabika, Kirabika
(It seems)
Anti eyo ye nsonga, Anti eyo ye nsonga
(By the way that is the reason)
Nasalawo, Nasalawo, Nasalawo,
(I decided)
Twagalana, Twagalana, Twagalana
(We love each other)
Twayagalana, Twayagalana, Twayagalana
(We loved each other)
Nasalawo, Nasalawo, Nasalawo
Okuvaayo nzije eno, Okuvaayo nzije eno
(To get away from there and come here)
Tufumbiriganwe, Tufumbiriganwe, Tufumbiriganwe
(So that we get married)
Nagamba nti tufumbiriganwe N'agamba nti tufumbiriganwe
(And he said that we should get married)
Sinnaba, Sinnaba, Sinnaba
(I have not yet)
Nze mbadde sinnaba, Nze mbadde sinnaba
(As for me I have not yet)
Okudduka, Okudduka, Okudduka
(To run)
Wamuddukako buddusi, Wamuddukako buddusi
(And you simply run away from him)
Bambi nga yalaba, Bambi nga yalaba
(Poor thing how he suffered!)
Ebiseera ebisinga, Ebiseera ebisinga
(Most of the time (time most))
Gwembeera ndowoozako, Gwembeera ndowoozako
(He is the one I think about)
Munaagenda ddi? Munaagenda ddi?
(When are you going)
Tunaagenda enkya, Tunaagenda enkya
(We shall go tomorrow)
Kyankola bubi nnyo, kyankola bubi nnyo
(It disturbed me a lot)
Saagala, Saagala, Saagala

(I don't want)
Saagala nakukyogerako, Saagala nakukyogerako
(I don't even want to talk about it)
Kufumbirwa, Kufumbirwa, Kufumbirwa
(To marry (female point of view))
Nze mmanyi, Nze mmanyi, Nze mmanyi
(As for me I know)
Nze mmanyi nti sigenda kufumbirwa
(As for me, I know that I am not going to get married)
Abasajja basirusiru nnyo
(Men are very difficult)
Ojja kunnyambako, Ojja kunnyambako
(You will help me a little bit)
Okulonda ekirabo kya maama wange
(To choose a present for my mother)
Oba mmugulire, oba mmugulire
(May I buy for her)
Ekiteteeyi ekyekitengi, ekyekitengi
(A dress of kitengi type)
Obw'omumatu, Obw'omubmatu
(Ear rings)
Obw'omubulago, Obw'omubulago
(Neckless)
Ebintu bye ngenda okutwala
(The things which I am going to take)

STRUCTURAL NOTE:

The future tense (-jja/genda, naa-, li-)

(The (jja/genda) future mark)

The future in Luganda manifests itself in 3 ways:

Simple future

nja kumulaba	-	I will see him
nja kusoma oluganda	-	I will study Luganda
ajja kukuyamba	-	He will help
Bajja kutubuulira	-	They will tell us

This future implies that the actual incident or event talked about will take place in the very near future.
However compare with the following:

The "naa" future marker;

naamulaba	-	I will see him
naasoma oluganda	-	I will study Luganda
anaakuyamba	-	He will help you
banaatubuulira	-	They will tell us
onoonsomesa olungereza	-	You shall teach me English
tunaabayimbira- mu	-	We shall sing for you
mu **nee**baka ku kitanda kyange	-	You will sleep on my bed.

In this case the form which marks the future is **naa** in most cases. However in verbs of (kwo) or with 3rd person pronoun **(o)** it becomes **(noo-)** and with **(kwe)** - verbs it becomes **(nee)** etc.

The "li-" future marker;

When you want to refer to an action which will take place sometime in the future, then you use a (li) form.

Compare:

nja kugenda	-	I will go (definately shortly
naagenda	-	I wil go (not so defined and it could be tomorrow
ndi genda	-	I will go (next week)

ajja ku soma
anaasoma
ali soma

ojja kuyomba
onooyomba
oli yomba

MORE STRUCTURAL EXPLANATIONS

The conjugation process as being dependent on types of verb. In Luganda, verbs are divided up into specific categories according to:

i) The number of syllables in the verb stem.
ii) The type of sound, e.g. whether a consonant or a vowel or semi vowel which begin a verb stem.

Below, a few examples of these are given and the problematic first person singular pronoun is attached to the stems to show the changes which come about.

Category A
Kuta (to release (nta))
Kuwa (to give (mpa))
Ku- fa (to die (nfa))
Ku- ba (to be)
Ku- va (to come from (nva))
Ku- sa (to grind (nsa))
Ku- gwa (to fall (ngwa))
Ku- lya (to eat (ndya))
Ku- nywa (to drink (nnywa))
When you fix the pronoun (n) the changes are predictable e.g. nta, nfa, mba, mva

Category B
Ku- tta (nzita) to kill
Ku- bba (nziba) to steal
Ku- ssa (nzisa) to breath
Ku- ggwa (nziggwa) to be completed
Ku- dda (nzira) to return
Ku- mma (nyima) to refuse to give something to someone.
When you fix the pronoun (n) the changes are drastic, e.g. nzita, nziba, nzisa, etc.

Category C
Kwogera - to speak (njogera)
Kwonoona - to spoil (nyonoona)
Kwoza - to wash (njoza)
Kwota - to warm yourself (njota)
When you fix the pronoun (n) here you get the changes as shown, e.g. njogera, njoza ...

Category D
Kwambala (to dress) (nyambala) **Kwanguwa** (to hurru) (nyanguwa) **Kwambula** (to undress) (nyambula) When you fix the pronun you get the changes as shown.

Category E
Kwebaka - to sleep - neebaka, yeebaka, weebaka Kwesiima- to be lucky - neesiimye, yeesiimye, weesiimye Kwepanka- to think highly of oneself - neepanka, yeepanga, weepanka Kwebaza - to thank - neebaza, yeebaza, weebaza Kwesiga - to trust - neesiga, yeesiga, weesiga Kwerabira - to forget - neerabira, yeerabira, weerabira When you fix all the different pronouns e.g. eo kwebaka the changes are : neebaka, yeebaka, (he sleeps) weebaka (you sleep) mwebaka, twebaka

ACTIVITY III

Write down 40 verbs which you can remember in Luganda and;

a) Categorise them ith categories shown above.
b) Use them in sentences
c) Change them in the **three past tenses**.

ACTIVITY IV

Answer the following questions in luganda. They are made from the conversation you read earlier on.
(One is done for you).

1. Jane ayogera n'ani?
   Ayogera ne Iris.
2. Iris ayagala kukola ki:?
3. Obudde buyise kye ki?
4. Ani ayagala okuwerekera ku munne?
5. Iris agenda kugula ki, era lwaki
6. Ani alina ekiteteeyi ekirungi?
7. Agambye nti ani yamuwereeza ekiteteeyi kino?
8. Alfred y'ani?
9. Lwaki Iris yasalawo okuva e Bungereza?
10. Jane alowooza nti "Abasajja basirusiru?" Era lwaki?
11. Jane ayagala kugenda wa e wiiki ejja? Agenda kukolayo ki?

TOPIC XIII

Aspects of typically difficult Luganda expressions for non-Bantu Speakers.

COMPETENCY: Acquisition of specifically "confusing" grammatical forms and expressions for non Luganda speakers

OBJECTIVES: Systematic introduction to the usages of the following:

1. The extended form of the verb
   The preposition
   The causative
   The receprocal
   The passive
   Habitual
2. The various manifestetions of the NGA form and its implications.
3. The connecting words; **era, ate, ne, singa, oba, bwe, etc**

An explanation:

In this unit we shall look at some of the very commonly heard expressions in Luganda, which have been found to be especially problematic to the English and American learners of this language.

SETTING: James is writing a long letter to his Ugandan friend after he is already gone back to his country.

P.O. Box 135
Kasangati

Munnange Kato,

Nkuwandiiki**dde** ebbaluwa eno **nga** njagala okumanya ebi**ku**faako, ate twejjuka**nnye** ne byetwako**langa**.
Munnange Kato, ka nsuubire nti mmwenna muli bulungi. Muto wo yazaala? Oba mwana ki? Ate Wasswa yagenda mu mwaka gwe ogw'okusatu mu University? Maama ne Taata bali batya ennaku zino? Ffe tuli bulungi ddala. **Sinnaba** kufuna mulimu gwe njagala, kale nno nkyanoonya! Bambi nsabiraako!

Owange Kato, ojjukira mukwano gwange gwe baayitanga Mike? Omulenzi ono twatambulanga nnyo naye. Munnange, yafuna akabenje akabi era namenyeka amagulu gombi! Alabye nnyo!

Gwe okyaliyo mu ssomero lyo osomesa? Abayizi bo balungi? Anti nzijukira bwe baakunyiizanga buli kiseera. **Naye kyokka**, abaana be nnaku zino tabasomeska. Baagala **kuzina buzinyi** na kuyimba, oba okubeera ku bya video ne **Discos**.

Nze sigenda **kuddayo** kusomesa nakoouera ddala omulimu ogwo.

Munnange **nkubuulira ki**? Ababbi **kata batutte**! Baatuyingirira mu nnyumba yaffe ku ssaawa mwenda ogw'ekiro ne basala essimu yaffe n'akade! Baakozesa kisumuluzo kyabwe nga bayingira. Nze nnali nyweddeko katono kale nga ndi mu tulo **tungi nnyo**. Maama yeyasooka okubawulira nazuukusa taata era ne bassaako ettaala ennene ennyo.

Ettaala eno yatiisa nnyo ababbi era nebakuba amasasi abiri waggulu. Ekirungi waaliwo aba poliisi abaali balawuna. **Bwe** baawulira amasasi nebanguwa okujja okulaba ekiriwo. Bwe batuuka ku nnyumba yaffe nebatugamba tuggulewo naye nga ababbi batutuzizza dda wano. Kaakati nabo kyebaava bakuba amasasi asatu waggulu, omubbi omu nayita muddirisa n'aggwa wansi. Ono ne bamukwata mangu. Nebatandika okumukuba nga bwakaba. Kale omusajja yaleekana nga akaaba!. Munnange banne baagenda okulaba nga munnabwe bamuli bubi nabo nebafuluma **ne beewaayo**. **Olwonno** ne tulyoka tussa **ekikkowe**!

Eno ewaffe ababbi beeyongedde obungi ate nga n'ebintu babiseera nnyo. Oba mmwe muli mutya eyo?

Nkusaba ompandiikire mangu ombuulire bwe muli naddala mikwano gyaffe gyonna.

Katonda akukuume bulungi.

Nze munnowo,

James Bradstone

STRUCTURAL EXPLANATIONS

THE PREPOSITIONS FORM OF THE VERB

[IRA/ERA]

In Luganda, when we want to use a locative form, e.g. to, at, far, on behalf of we add something at the end of the main verb.

e.g.	Kukola	-	kukolera	-	to work for/at to work on behalf of
	Kusoma	-	kusomera	-	to read for/at to read on behalf of
	Kuyimba	-	kuyimbira	-	to sing for/at to sing on behalf of
	Kuyita	-	kuyitira	-	to pass at to call far to pass at/and on behalf of

Thus, many verbs can accept this (**era**) or (**ira**) form to imply the above notions shown. You however need to note that the vowel of the **stem** determines whether to use (**ira**) or (**era**), hence

som + era	-	somera		
kol + era	-	kolera		
yimb + ira	-	yimbira		
leet + era	-	leetera	-	to bring for /at on behalf of
lima + ira	-	limira	-	(to dig for/at - on behalf of
lind + ira	-	lindira	-	wait for/at on behalf of
yomb + era	-	yombera	-	quarrel for on behalf of
yoger + era	-	yogerera	-	speak for/to on behalf of
lab + ira	-	labira	-	see for/or on behalf

In these cases the prepositions type which is attached is **ira** if the **stem** of the verb has an (i, a, u) sound, and its becomes (**era**) if there is (e, o,).

Note further that sometimes, these prepositional, forms are used together with the "emphatic" ones (ku, mu, e etc).

e.g.	Agendera **mu** motoka	-	He travels in a car
	Abaleetera **ku** ggali	-	He brings them (to) on a bicycle
	Azannyira Uganda	-	He plays for Uganda
But then,			
	Ayimbira Namirembe	-	He sings at Namirembe
	Bayombera mwana waffe	-	They are quarreling over our child

THE CAUSATIVE FORM

[ISA/ESA]

This form is a bit confusing for many non Luganda speakers. The basic point made by the form is that somebody causes or makes someone or something to do something else.

e.g.

kulya -	to eat	ku liisa	-	to cause someone to eat (food)
kubba -	to steal	kubbisa	-	to make someone steal something
kutta -	to kill	kuttisa	-	to cause someone to be killed
kuvuma -	to insult	kuvumisa	-	to cause someone to be abused
kutambula -	to walk	kutambuza	-	to make someone walk
kukola -	to work	kukozesa	-	to make someone to work to employ
kwoza -	to wash	kwozesa	-	to make someone to wash

The other related meaning here is doing something with ...

Note that the alternation between (-isa/esa) is very much like the one which was explained in the case of the preposition form.
In english the causative form can be brought out by such structures as **doing something with the help of**.

THE RECIPROCAL

[-NA/GANA/GANYA/GGANA]

The basic idea in this form is that it indicates an action which is being done with someone else (mutually).
This in English is brought all by the phrases - with each other together.
e.g.

kukuba	(to hit/beat)	kukubagana	(to hit each other)
kulaba	(to see)	kulabagana	(to see aach other)
kubuuza	(to greet)	kubuuzaganya	(greet each other)
kufumbirwa	(to marry)	kufumbirigana	(to marry each other)
kuloga	(to bewitch)	kulogajjana	(to bewitch each other)
kwagala	(to like/love)	kwagalana	(to love each other)

Look at these sentences:
Lwaki mukubagana buli kiseera?
Why do you hit each other all the time?
Jane ne Moses baagalana nnyo
Jane and Moses love each other a lot.
Tunaalabagana enkya
We shall see each other tomorrow
Abakazi abo tebakyabuuzaganua
Those women do not greet each other any more.

The passive form
[WA/BWA/IBWA/EBWA/DDWA etc]

kukuba	-	kukubibwa	-	to be beaten
kulya	-	ku- liibwa	-	to be eaten
kusoma	-	kusomebwa	-	to be read
kuyamba	-	kuyambibwa	-	to be helped
kuteesa	-	kuteesebwa	-	to be debated upon
kuyiga	-	kuyigibwa	-	to be learnt

Look at these sentences:

1.	Omubbi yakubiddwa nnyo	-	the thief was beaten
2.	Abakyla bateekwa okuyambibwa	-	ladies must be helped
3.	Oluganda luyigibwa mangu	-	Luganda is easily learnt
4.	Omwana oyo yasomesebwa bulungi	-	that child was well taught

Note however, with the passive is not as commonly used in Luganda as it is in English. For instance, where the English will say:

(We have been robbed)	Twabiddwa (they have robbed us) Here the Baganda would not use the passive form instead they will say: They robbed us (baatubbye)
Or (she has been taken to the hospital)	In Luganda it is more common to hear: (Bamutuate mu ddwaliro) they have taken her to hospital instead of <u>atwaliddwa</u> mu ddwaliro.

The passive is more commonly found in complex nouns in Luganda.

e.g.	Ebiwandiikiddwa:		Things which have been written.
	Ebyetaagibwa	-	Things which are needed
	Ebikozesebwa	-	Things which are to be used (usables?)
	Ebigendererwa	-	Things which are to be followed etc (objectives)

THE HABITUAL

[NGA]

The habitual in luganda takes on several forms. The most common one is the **nga** which is fixed onto the **verb**.

Look at these sentences:

1.	Jane yasula wano:	Jane slept here
2.	Jane yasulanga wano:	Jane used to sleep here
3.	Jane anaasulanga wano	Jane will be sleeping here
4.	Jane alisulanga wano	Jane will sleep here
5.	Akola bulungi	He works well or he is working well

6.	Yakolanga bulungi	He used to work well
7.	Ajja kukolanga bulungi	He will be working well
8.	Anaakolanga bulungi	He will be working well

Note that in the everyday form, we do not need a habitual, unless it is command as in;

Okolanga bwotyo	You should (always) do like that
Muwandiikanga bwe muti	You should (always) write like this
Omwana wo asulangayo	Yours child should sleep there.

And in the negative forms, the situation is as follows:

Tobbanga	-	You should never steal
Tottanga	-	You should never kill
Temulimbanga	-	You (pl.) should never tell lies.
Tokolanga bwotyo	-	Don't ever do like that again
Toddangayo okujja wano	-	Don't ever come back here again

NGA as an exclamatory form

Nga can be used as an exlamatory form especially when used at the beginning of phrasses.
e.g.

1.	Olabye	-	You have ("seen") suffered
2.	Nga'olabye	-	How you have suffered
3.	Okola nnyo	-	You work hard
4.	Nga'okola nnyo	-	How hard you work!
5.	Ozina bulungi	-	You dance well
6.	Nga'ozina bulungi	-	How well you dance
7.	Atusomesa bubi	-	He teaches us badly
8.	Nga'tusomesa bubinnyo	-	How badly he teaches us
9.	Mutukozesa nnyo	-	You work us very much
10.	Nga mutukozesa nnyo	-	How hard you work us
11.	Kitalo	-	It is tragic
12.	Nga kitalo	-	What a tragic, monstrous thing which has happened.
13.	Nsanyuse	-	I am pleased
14.	Nga nsanyuse okukulaba	-	How pleased am I to see you!

NGA As a conjuctions

This "nga" form is used as a conjuction, especially when it occurs in sentences which have (**Bwe**) form.
bwetumuyamba nga maamawe asanyuka
When we help him then his mother is happy
Bw'okola ennyo ng'ofuna ssente nnyingi
When you work hard then you get a lot of money
Bw'onsomesa empola nga ntegeera bulungi
When you teach me slowly then I understand well

CONDITIONALS

SINGA	NANDI
IF	I WOULD

In English, there are sentences which could best be referred to as **conditionals.**
"If I was ..... I would be"
In Luganda, such sentences can be built on the following structures:

Singa nnali mugezi nnyo nandifunye omulimu omulungi
(Lit: If I was very clever, I would have got job good)
If I was clever, I would have got a good job

Singa wali mulokole tewandikoze bw'otyo!
(Lit: If you were saved not you would have done like that)
If you were saved(religiously) you would not have acted like that

Singa ffenna twali bagagga mu Uganda, tewandibaddewo babbi.
(Lit: If all we were rich in Uganda not there would have been thieves)
If we were all rich in Uganda, there would have been no thieves

Singa onnyambako nandimaze mangu
(Lit: If you me hlp a bit I would finish quickly
If you helped me a bit, I would have finished qiuickly)

Singa otuwayo ku ssente twandisanyuse nnyo
(Lit: If you us give a bit of money we would have been happy very)
If you give us abit of money we would have been very happy/pleased.

Singa wali omanyi tewandizzeyo kwogera naye
(Lit: If you were not you would again speak with him)
If you knew, you would never again speak with him

Singa nkubuulirako onoonyamba?
(Lit: If I you tell a little bit you will me help?)
If I tell you a little bit, would you help me?

Singa tujja ku ssaawa nnya tunaasanga omaze okukola
(Lit: If we come at hour four we will find you have finished working.)
If we come at ten o'clock, shall we find that you have finished working?

CONJUNCTIONS

ERA NE ATE
AND

The above words are all conjuctions which could be equated to "and" in English. However they are not interchangalbe, although they can sometimes be used together in one sentences.

ERA

This and is used to connect two sentences or ideas which are consequential together. e.g.
Nze mmanyi nti anjagala nnyo era nange mwagala.
I know that he loves me a lot and I too love him.
Twagendayo era nebatusanyukira nnyo
We went there and they were pleased with us a lot
Jane yannyinnyonnyola era nammatiza na bulungi
jane experienced to me and she satisfied me very well

ATE

This type of and is usully used to connect phrases which are not necessary consequential e.g.

Nze ndi bulungi ate ggwe oli otya?
I am fine and you how are you?
Ogambye nti oli mukkufu ate kaakati lwaki olya?
You have said that you are "full up" and now why are you eating?
Baalabye nga bamutwala ate ne batatubuulira so nga batumanyi bulungi.
They saw them while being taken and yet they did not tell us even though they know us very well.
Ebyo mbiwulidde ate ebirala?
Those I have heard and others?
Oguze ennyaanya ate obutungulu buluwa?
You have bought the tomatoes, and the onion, where are they
Lwaki omukubye ate ng'omanyi nti tategeera?
Whay have you hit him and yet you know that he does not understand?
Lwaki oleekana naye, nga ate tamanyi Luganda?
Why are you shouting with him whilst you know that he doesn't understad Luganda?
Ate bw'onnoddamu okukikola ojja kundaba
And if you do it again you will see me

NE

This is usually a narrative form or a very simple conjuction

Jane ne Mary basoma oluganda
Omukyala n'omwami bali mu ffumbiro
Omusomesa n'a'bayizi bazannya
Banna Uganda ne Bannakenya tebaagalana
The Ugandas and the Kenyans do not like each other.

As a narrative it works as follows: It usually implies "and them")

Bwe twagenda e Makerere ne tulaba Kasalina
When we went to Makerere then we saw Kasalina

Bwennaakulabako ne nkubuulira byonna
When I see you then I will tell you all

Bwenzuukuka ne jjenda mu kinaabiro okunaaba
When I get up then I go to the bathroom to bathe

Note that when it is used, the tense of the verb on to which it is fixed must always remain on the present form.

ACTIVITY I

Go over the letter which was written at the beggining of this unit and:

a) Write out all the words you know
b) Write out the expressions which you have failed to figure out.
c) Now write a Luganda letter to Kasalina telling her of all those expressions which have defeated you, and all other linguistic problems you have experienced.

This is Kasalina's contact, and if you simply want to criticise her. The address is:

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Kampala
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APPENDIX I

Below is a categorisation of specific type of common verbs found in Luganda. Try to use them with the first person pronoun (N-) and then put them in serveral tenses. This will help to clarify several important issues for you.

Category A:

1.	Kutta	-	to kill
2.	Kubba	-	to steal
3.	Kudda	-	to return
4.	Kumma	-	to refuse to give something to someone
5.	Kussa	-	to breath
6.	Kujja	-	to come
7.	Kuggya	-	to burn
8.	Kuggwa	-	to be completed
9.	Kuzza	-	to bring

Category B:

1.	Kwebaza	-	to thank
2.	kwesiga	-	to trust
3.	Kwegendereza	-	to be careful
4.	Kwebaka	-	to sleep
5.	Kwetaaga	-	to need
6.	Kwesunga	-	to anticipate
7.	Kwewuunya	-	to be surprised
8.	Kwejaga	-	to show happiness
9.	Kwepanka	-	to think highly of ones self
10.	Kwefuga	-	to get independence or to control oneself

Category C:

1.	Kwesiba	-	to tie up yourself
2.	Kwefumbira	-	to cook for oneself
3.	Kweyamba	-	to help yourself
4.	Kwesomesa	-	to teach oneself
5.	Kwesasula	-	to pay yourself
6.	Kwevuga	-	to drive yourself
7.	Kweyogerera	-	to speak for yourself
8.	Kwetegeera	-	to understand youself
9.	Kwekuza	-	to bring yourself up
10.	Kwebuuza	-	to ask yourself

Category D:

1.	Kwagala	-	to love/like
2.	Kwambala	-	to dress up
3.	Kwanguwa	-	to hurry
4.	Kwambula	-	to undress
5.	Kwanika	-	to put up to dry
6.	Kwasanguza	-	to declare out in the open
7.	Kwatula	-	to pronounce
8.	Kwavula	-	to crawl
9.	Kwatika	-	to break
10.	Kwasa	-	to break
11.	Kwazika	-	to lend

Category E:

1.	Kwonoona	-	to spoil
2.	Kwonooneka	-	to be spoilt
3.	Kwogera	-	to speak
4.	Kwosa	-	o absent
5.	Kwota	-	to warm yourself
6.	Kwoza	-	to wash
7.	Kwosera	-	to be malnutrited
8.	Kwola	-	to bring up/to sharpen
9.	Kwoleka	-	to display

Category F:

1.	Kufa	-	to die
2.	Kugwa	-	to fall
3.	Kuta	-	to release
4.	Kusa	-	to grind
5.	Kuwa	-	to give
6.	Kuba	-	to be
7.	Kulya	-	to eat
8.	Kunywa	-	to drink
9.	Kukya	-	to break
10.	Kuva	-	to come from

Category G:

1.	Kuyiga	-	to learn
2.	Kufuga	-	to rule
3.	Kuwola	-	to cool
4.	Kusala	-	to cut
5.	Kulaba	-	to see
6.	Kuvuga	-	to drive
7.	Kuseka	-	to laugh
8.	Kusika	-	to pull
9.	Kupika	-	to pump
10.	Kuloga	-	to bewitch
11.	Kukola	-	to do

Category H:

1.	Kuyigiriza	-	to teach
2.	Kubuulirira	-	to advise
3.	Kulabirira	-	to look after
4.	Kutegeera	-	to understand
5.	Kuzimbira	-	to build for
6.	Kuyingira	-	to enter
7.	Kufuluma	-	to exit
8.	Kwamriza	-	to welcome somebody
9.	Kwojjereza	-	to court a girl
10.	Kuteebereza	-	to speculate
11.	Kulindirira	-	to marry off
12.	Kulindirira	-	to wait for somebody for a long time

Category J:

1.	Kwogerayogera	-	to be talkative
2.	Kuzannyirira	-	to play repeatedly/to be playful
3.	Kusekerera	-	to laugh repeatedly/to laugh at someone.

APPENDIX B

The following are some of the terms wich will help to broaden your vocabulary of Luganda.

	ENGLISH	LUGANDA
1.	body	omubiri
2.	head	omutwe
3.	brain	obwongo
4.	hair (of head)	enviiri
5.	forehead	ekyenyi
6.	face (in the face)	mu maaso
7.	cheek	ttama
8.	jaw	oluba
9.	chin	akalevu
10.	beard	ekilevu
11.	nose	ennyindo
12.	eye	eriiso
13.	tear	ezziga
14.	ear	okutu

15.	mouth	akamwa
16.	lip	omumwa
17.	tongue	olulimi
18.	tooth	erinnyo
19.	throat	obulago/omumiro
20.	neck	ensingo
21.	shoulder	ekibegabega
22.	arm	omukono
23.	armpit	enkwawa
24.	elbow	olukokola
25.	left hand	omukono ogwa ddyo
26.	right hand	omukono ogwa kkono
27.	palm (of hand)	ekibatu
28.	finger	engalo
29.	fingernail	enjala/olwala
30.	back (of body)	omugongo
31.	rib	olubiriizi
32.	chest	ekifuba
33.	breasts (female)	amabeere
34.	navel	ekkundi
35.	knee	evviivi
36.	foot	ekigere
37.	ankle	akakongovvule
38.	heel	ekisinziiro
39.	skin	olusiisu
40.	flesh	ennyama
41.	blood	omusaayi

Action words (verbs)

	ENGLISH	LUGANDA
1.	to come	okujja
2.	to arrive	okutuuka
3.	to rest	okuwummula
4.	to wait	okulinda
5.	to standa	okuyimirira
6.	to sit down	okutuula wansi
7.	to squat	okusitama
8.	to walk	okutambula
9.	you run away	okudduka (wo)
10.	to follow	okugoberera

11.	to return	okukomawo
12.	to send	okutuma
13.	to bring	okuleeta
14.	to take	okutwala
15.	to seize/rape	okutwata
16.	to lay down	okuteeka wansi
17.	to swim	okuwuga
18.	to jump	okubuuka
19.	to throw	okukasuka
20.	to fall	okugwa

PART II: Words to do with aspects of social life and structure

	ENGLISH	LUGANDA
1.	person	omuntu
2.	name	erinnya
3.	tribe	eggwanga
4.	elder	omukulu
5.	friend	mukwano
6.	guest	mugenyi
7.	family	amaka
8.	marriage	obufumbo
9.	to marry (of man)	okuwasa
10.	to marry (of woman)	okufumbirwa
11.	husband (my)	baze / omwami
12.	father (my	kitange/taata
13.	wife (my)	omukyala (wange)
14.	mother	mmange/maama
15.	to love	okwagala
16.	to obey	okuwulira
17.	mother's brother	kojja
18.	mother's sister	senga
19.	son (my)	mutabani (wangi)
20.	daughter (my)	muwala (wange)
21.	elder brother	baaba
22.	elder sister	baaba
23.	boy	omulenzi
24.	girl	omuwala
25.	twins	abalongo
26.	man	omusajja
27.	woman	omukazi

28.	barren woman	omugumba
29.	baby	omwana
30.	last born	omujjalanda
31.	adult	omutu omukulu
32.	voice	eddoboozi
33.	to shout	okuwoggana/okuleekaana
34.	to call	okuyita
35.	to cry	okukaaba
36.	language	olulimi
37.	to speak	okwogera
38.	to tell	okugamba/ okubuulira
39.	tale	olugero
40.	conversation	emboozi
41.	to chart	kunyumya
42.	to ask(quesion)	okubuuza
43.	to answer	okuddamu
44.	to askfor/pray	okusaba
45.	to help	okuyamba
46.	to refuse	okugaana
47.	to permit	okukkiriza
48.	to give	okuwa
49.	to get/receive	okufuna
50.	gift	ekirabo
51.	to show	okulaga
52.	to look at	okutunuulira
53.	to explain	okunnyonnyola
54.	to teach	okuyigiriza/okusomesa
55.	to learn	okuyiga
56.	to read	okusoma
57.	to write	okuwandiika

PART III: Aspects of behavioural characterestics - some to which are antisocial

1.	quarrel	oluyombo/enyombo
2.	to quarrel	okuyomba
3.	to slap	okukuba oluyi
4.	to beat	okukuba
5.	to hit	okukuba
6.	war	olutalo
7.	to chase away	okugoba
8.	to steal	okubba
9.	to deceive/tell lies	okulimba

10.	to hide(**?)	okukweeka
11.	to curse	okukolima
12.	to insult	okuvuma
13.	lying	okulimba

Amateeka (Judiciary)

1.	lawsuit	omusango
2.	judge	omulamuzi
3.	to accuse	okuwaabira/okuwaaba/okuwaayiriza
4.	to admit guilt	okukkiriza (ensobi)/omusango
5.	to deny	okwegaana
6.	truth	amazima
7.	oath	okulayira/ekirayiro
8.	to command	okuduumira
9.	to forbid	okutangira
10.	to agree	okukiriziganya/okukkiriza
11.	to punish	okubonereza

Ebijaguzo (Entertainment)

1.	Dance	amazina
2.	to dance	okuzina
3.	drum	ejjoma
4.	to laugh	okuseka
5.	to play	okuzannya
6.	to sing	okuyimba
7.	song	oluyimba
8.	to get drunk	okutamiira

PART IV: Vocabulary showing names of domestic items

1.	house	enyumba
2.	to build	okuzimba enyumba
3.	wall	ekisenge
4.	roof	akasolya
5.	window	eddirisa
6.	door	oluggi
7.	to open	okuggula
8.	to shut	okuggala
9.	to enter	okuyingira
10.	room	ekisenge

11.	enclosure (for animals)	ekigo/ekiraalo/ekisibo
12.	fence	olukomera
13.	well	oluzzi
14.	garden	ennimiro

In the kitchen/garden
Muffumbiro/ennimiro

1.	fireplace	ekyoto
2.	to kindle (fire)	okuseesa
3.	fire	omuliro
4.	to burn up (sth)	kwokya
5.	charcoal	amanda
6.	smoke	omukka
7.	ashes	evvu
8.	to extinguish	okuzikiriza/okuzikiza
9.	firewood	enku
10.	bundle (of firewood)	ekinywa (ky'enku
11.	cooking-stones	amasiga
12.	to cook	okufumba
13.	to fry	okusiika
14.	to bake	okufumba
15.	to boil (intr) become hot	okwesera
16.	metal cooking pot	essefuliya
17.	earthen water pot	ensuwa
18.	to draw water	okukima amazzi
19.	to carry water	okwetikka amazzi
20.	to pour	okuyiwa
21.	to shake	okunyenya
22.	to strain(liquid)	okusengejja
23.	to fill	okujjuza
24.	to mix	okutabula
25.	to cover (a pot)	okusaanikira
26.	to uncover	okusanukula
27.	to cut	okusala
28.	to smash	okwasa
29.	to pound	okusekula
30.	grind (grai)	okusa
31.	mortar	ekinu
32.	pestle	omusekuzo
33.	bed	ekitanda
34.	chair	entebe
35.	mat	omukeeka

36.	bag	ensawo
37.	basket	ekikapu
38.	bottle	eccupa
39.	guord	endeku
40.	hammer	enyondo
41.	marchete	ejjambiya
42.	axe	embazzi
43.	knife	akaso/akambe
44.	sharp (knife)	bwogi
45.	blunt (knife)	kong'otevu
46.	broom	olweyo
47.	lamp	ettaala
48.	mirrow	endabirwaamu
49.	rope	omugwa
50.	knot	ekifundikwa
51.	to hang up	okuwanika
52.	to split (firewood)	okwasa enku
53.	to sew	okutunga
54.	to wash clothes	okwoza engoye
55.	field	ennimiro
56.	to cultivate	okulima
57.	to dig (hole)	okusima ekinnya
58.	hoe	enkumbi
59.	to rake (earth)	okukabala
60.	to plant	okusimba
61.	to weed	okukoola
62.	to harvest	okukungula
63.	to gather (fruits)	okunoga ebibala
64.	to pick up	okusitula
65.	load	omugugu
66.	stock (of grain)	empu
67.	barn, granary	ekyagi
68.	cow	ente
69.	to rear	okulunda
70.	to herd (feed)	okulunda
71.	bull	ennume
72.	to milk	okukama
73.	to churn milk	okusunda amata
74.	donkey	endogoyi
75.	goat	embuzi
76.	sheep	endiga
77.	pig	embizzi
78.	chicken	enkoko

79.	cock	enkoko empanga
80.	cat	kkapa
81.	dog	embwa
82.	to hunt	okuyigga
83.	hunter	omuyizzi
84.	bow	omutego gw'akasaale
85.	arrow	akasaale
86.	gun	emmundu
87.	to shoot	okukuba emundu
88.	spear	effumu
89.	to pierce	okufumita
90.	to kill	okutta
91.	shield	engabo
92.	stick	omuggo
93.	trap	omutego
94.	canoe	eryaato
95.	ship	emeeri
96.	paddle	enkasi
97.	to paddle	okukuba enkasi
98.	to fish	okuvuba eby'ennyanja

PART V: Animal terminologies and nomeclature

1.	anima	ekisolo
2.	to bite	okuluma
3.	fur	ebyooya
4.	horn	ejjembe
5.	tail	omukira
6.	buffalo	embogo
7.	elephant	enjovu
8.	giraffe	entugga
9.	hippo	envubu
10.	hyena	empisi
11.	leopard	engo
12.	lion	empologoma
13.	fruit-bat	akawundo
14.	baboon	ezzike
15.	monkey	enkima
16.	rat	emmese
17.	fish	ebyenyanja
18.	crab	enjaba
19.	crocodile	goonya
20.	python	ttimba

21.	snake	omusota
22.	lizard	omunya
23.	snail	ekkovu
24.	frog	ekikere
25.	worm (earth)	olusirinjanyi
26.	honey bee	enjuki
27.	soldier ant	ensanafu
28.	termite	enkuyege
29.	house fly	ensowera
30.	mosquito	ensiri
31.	spider	nabbubi
32.	louse (of body)	ensekere
33.	bird	ekinyonyi
34.	feather	ekyoya
35.	wing	ekiwawatiro
36.	to fly	okubuuka
37.	guinea fowl	enkofu
38.	hawk (harrier)	empungu
39.	vulture	ensega
40.	pigeon	enjiibwa

PART VI: General/daily activities

1.	to begin	okutandika
2.	to finish (sth)	okumala
3.	to do	okukola
4.	work	omulimu
5.	to work	okukola-okukola
6.	tc try	okugezaako
7.	to pull	okusika
8.	to push	okusindika
9.	to put into	okuteekamu / okussaamu
10.	to turn/revolve	okwetoolola
11.	to bend	okuweta
12.	to break (sth)	okumenya
13.	to tear	okuyuza
14.	to devide	okugabanya
15.	to lift	okusitula
16.	to mould (pottery)	okubumba
17.	to carve	okubajja
18.	to forge	okuweesa
19.	iron	ekyuuma
20.	to melt (sth)	okusanuusa

21.	to paint with color	okusiiga langi
22.	to twist (rope)	okunyoola omuguwa/ omugwa
23.	market	akatale
24.	to buy	okugula
25.	to sell	okutunda
26.	to exchange	okuwanyisa
27.	debt	ebbanja
28.	to pay	okusasula
29.	money	ssente
30.	cheap	laisi
31.	expensive	obuseere
32.	hunger	enjala
33.	tko eat	okulya
34.	food	emmere
35.	to swallow	okumira
36.	thirst	ennyonta
37.	to drink	okunywa

Ebyokulya (food)

1.	egg	eggi
2.	honey	omubisi (gw'enjuki)
3.	meat	ennyama
4.	milk	amata
5.	oil (churned butter)	omuzigo
6.	oil (cooking)	bbutto
7.	banana	amatooke
8.	banana (platation)	ekitooke
9.	orange	omucungwa
10.	sugarcane	ekikajjo
11.	mango fruit	omuyembe
12.	tomato	ennyaanya
13.	cassava	muwogo
14.	sweet potato	lumonde
15.	irish potatoes	obumonde
16.	yam	amayuuni
17.	pepper	kamulali
18.	salt	omunnyu/ omunnyo
19.	flour	obuwunga, ensaano
20.	maize	kasooli
21.	millet	obulo
22.	rice (grain)	omuceere

23.	clothing	engoye
24.	to wear	okwambala
25.	to dress	okwambala
26.	to undress	okwambula
27.	hat	enkufiira/enkofiira
28.	shirt	essaati
29.	shorts	empale enyimpi
30.	trousers	empale empanvu
31.	to iron	okugolola
32.	stockings	sokisi
33.	shoe	engatto
34.	finger ring	empeta
35.	to plait	okusiba (enviiri)

PART VII: Natural phenomenon

1.	sky	olubaale, eggulu
2.	darkness	enzikiza
3.	dawn	emmambya
4.	light	ekitangaala
5.	sun	enjuba/omusana
6.	to shine	okwaaka
7.	shadow	ekisikirize
8.	heat	ebbugumu
9.	moon	omweezi
10	star	emunyenye
11	wind	empewo/embuyaga
12	wind	omuyaga
13	to blow (wind)	okufuuwa/okukunta
14	cloud	ekire
15	rain	enkuba
16	to rain	okutonnya
17	lightining	laddu
18	thunder	eggulu
19	world	ensi
20	land	olukalu
21	forest	ekibira
22	mountain	olusozi
23	rock	olwaazi
24	valley	ekiwonvu
25	plain	lusenyi
26	cave	empuku
27	hole	ekinnya

28.	water	amazzi
29.	river	omugga
30.	lake	enyanja
31.	stone	ejjinja
32.	dust	enfuufu
33.	mud	ebisooto
34.	sand	omusenyu
35.	soil (clay)	ettaka
36.	path	ekkubo
37.	road	oluguudo
38.	place	ekifo
39.	village	ekyalo
40.	plant	ekimera
41.	to sprout	okumera
42.	tree	omuti
43.	root	omulandira
44.	branch	ettabi
45.	leaf	ekikoola
46.	thorn	eriggwa
47.	fruit	ekibala
48.	unripe	ekibisi
49.	to ripen	okwengera
50.	to be rotten	okuvunda
51.	date-tree	ekinazi
52.	grass	essubi (muddo)
53.	pumpkin	ensujju

PART VIII: Measurements and weights

1.	number	omuwendo (namba)
2.	many	-ingi
3.	crowd (of people)	ekibinja
4.	few	-tono
5.	alone	-ekka
6.	all	-onna
7.	to be full	okujjula/obujjuvu
8.	to count	okubala
9.	to measure	okupima
10.	weight	obuzito
11.	heavy	obuzito
12.	boundary	ensalo
13.	line (row)	olukalala
14.	far	wala

15.	near	kumpi
16.	different	kyawufu
17.	other	ekirala (-lala)
18.	thing	ekintu
19.	sign	akabonero
20.	end	nkomerero

Changes in time weather and feelings

1.	time	ekiseera
2.	year	omwaka
3.	week	sabiiti, wiiki
4.	day (24 hrs)	olunaku
5.	daytime	emisana
6.	night	ekiro
7.	morning	amakya
8.	evening	akuwungezi
9.	today	leero
10.	tomorrow	enkya
11.	yesterday	jjo
12.	the past	ekiseera ekyayita
13.	anger	obusungu
14.	to be angry	okunyiga
15.	to hate	okuwalana
16.	mercy	obusaasizi
17.	desire	obwetaavu
18.	to be astonished	okwewuunya
19.	doubt	okubuusabuusa
20.	fear	okutya
21.	shame	ensonyi
22.	sorrow	ennaku
23.	pain (of body)	obulumi
24.	to be proud	okwewulira
25.	fatique	obukoowu
26.	smell (good)	okuwunya (bulungi)
27.	smell (bad)	okuwunya (bubi) okucuuma
28.	to remember	okujjukira
29.	to forget	okwerabira
30.	to think	okulowooza
31.	to know	okumanya
32.	to hear	okuwulira
33.	noise	okuwoggana/okuleekana

34.	to see	okulaba
35.	to touch	okukwata (ko)
36.	to taste sth (food)	okuloza
37.	bitter	obukaayi
38.	life	obulamu
39.	to die	okufa
40.	death	olumbe
41.	corpse	omulambo
42.	to burry	okuziika
43.	grave	amalaalo
44.	God	Katonda
45.	ghost	omuzimu
46.	taboo	omuziro
47.	to divine	okulagula
48.	medicine man	omuganga
49.	sorcerer	omulogo
50.	to bewitch	okuloga
51.	witchcraft	obulogo

some adjectives which are commonly used]

1.	big	-nene
2.	small	-tono
3.	long	-wanvu
4.	short	-mpi
5.	wide	-gazi
6.	narrow	-funda
7.	heavy	-zito
8.	light	-wevufu
9.	good	-lungi
10.	bad	-bi
11.	clean	-yonjo
12.	dirty	-jjama
13.	hard	-gumu
14.	soft	-gonda
15.	wisdom	magezi
16.	stupidity	busiru
17.	black	nzirugavu
18.	red	myuufu
19.	white	njeru
20.	fat (person)	-nene
21.	sweet	-woomerera

22.	weak	-nafu
23.	cold	-fukire nyogoga
24.	dry	-kalu
25.	to be sufficient	-mala
26.	to be suitable	-saana
27.	new	-pya

The above list of words (verbs, nouns, adjectives) is a modification extraced from the Luganda Students Manual writen by Winnie Ba[illegible]rye in 1992 for U.S. Peace Corps, Uganda.

Conclusion

Please note that this manual is simply introducing you to the basic mechanisms of Luganda grammar. It is expected that you can now make use of simple reading materials at the same time engage in conversation with Luganda speakers at a basic communicative level.